

SECTION 2

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1.1 BASIC FACTS AND FIGURES

The situational analysis and statistics presented in this section indicates the developmental challenges facing the Lesedi Local Municipality such as poverty, unemployment and service delivery backlogs. The programs and projects in this IDP are informed by this scenario.

2.1.2 Locality, general description and regional context

Lesedi Local Municipality can be described as a primarily rural area, the major urban concentration located in Heidelberg/Ratanda, which is situated along the N3 freeway at its intersection with Provincial Route R42, east of the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve. Devon/Impumelelo, which is situated on the eastern edge of the Municipal area, abutting the N17 freeway on the north is a significant rural settlement, while Vischkuil/ Endicott east of Springs abutting Provincial Route R29 is a smaller rural centre.

Lesedi spans an area of $\pm 1430\text{km}^2$, which is largely rural, with two towns situated within it, namely Heidelberg/Ratanda in the western part, and Devon Impumelelo on its eastern edge. The area can be described as mostly agricultural, with Heidelberg and Devon being the primary service centers for the surrounding agricultural areas.

As far as its sub-regional context is concerned, Lesedi is situated approximately 56km southeast of Johannesburg and is traversed by two national roads, namely the N17 and the N3, which create future economic development potential.

2.1.3 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND DENSITY

2.1.3.1 SIZE OF THE POPULATION

The aim for this section is to analyze some demographic statistics of the district so as to provide a base on which development within the municipality's area of jurisdiction can be made. The 2007-2011 IDP estimated the total population at 843 006 for Sedibeng District Municipality as per NSDP (2006). According to DBSA (2007), the total population for Sedibeng District Municipality is 861 475 people. The population increased with 18 469 when this scenario is considered. The population growth rate therefore from 2006-2007 increased with 2.19 percent.

YEAR	POPULATION	SOURCE
2001	794 599	2001 Census
2006	843 006	NSDP
2007	861 575	DBSA

Population Estimates: Period 2001-2007 (DBSA)

Municipalities	Total Population 2007
Emfuleni Local Municipality	709 823
Lesedi Local Municipality	75 795
Midvaal Local Municipality	75 857

Population as per municipal area (Source: DBSA, 2007)

According to the population projection of Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA), the current population of Lesedi is estimated at 75 795, which represent a small increase of over 4000 (Sedibeng 2008:5). Therefore, the total population of Lesedi accounts for only 8.8% of the total population of the district. Approximately 70.7% of the total population of Lesedi resides in the urban areas of Heidelberg/ Ratanda and Devon/Impumelelo, while the rest 29.3% are categorized as rural the areas.

The racial composition of Lesedi is indicated in the table below and geographically most of the African population is concentrated in areas such as Impumelelo and Ratanda. This illustrates the entrenched racial divisions within the municipality.

These tend also to reflect the socio- economic geography of the municipality and the pattern of access to services.

2.1.3.2 Age and gender Distribution

30% of the population is below the age of 20. This youthful population will make different demands on the municipality than an older, mature population, for example on education, sport and recreation, libraries and other community facilities. It is therefore important that, whilst functions such as education are not the responsibilities of local government, LLM should interact more closely with provincial and national departments to ensure that the needs of this age cohort are catered for in planning.

The number of young people is also gradually increasing from the ages between 0 and 19 years, this is possibly indicating and women just over 50%.

Lesedi Local Municipality	1991	1996	2001	2006
Total males 0 – 4	3 087	3 171	3 671	3 513
Total males 5 – 9	2 547	2 652	3 027	3 693
Total males 10 – 14	2 537	2 417	2 541	3 117
Total males 15 -19	3 241	2 525	2 333	2 618
Total males 20 – 24	3 328	3 679	2 674	2 448
Total males 25 – 29	3 146	4 034	3 916	2 791
Total males 30 – 34	3 011	3 585	4 061	3 826
Total males 35 – 39	2 528	3 196	3 461	3 730
Total males 40 – 44	2 030	2 597	3 011	3 082
Total males 45 – 49	1 615	2 000	2 391	2 678
Total males 50 – 54	1 196	1 508	1 787	2 130
Total males 55 – 59	841	1 055	1 295	1 587
Total males 60 – 64	581	694	863	1 132
Total males 65 – 69	414	443	530	721
Total males 70 – 74	278	289	310	410

Lesedi Local Municipality	1991	1996	2001	2006
Total males 75 – 79	161	173	179	213
Total males 80 – 84	84	86	91	104
Total males 85 +	11	37	45	54
Total	30 636	34 141	36 186	37 847

Age breakdown for males in Lesedi (Source: DBSA, 2007)

Lesedi Local Municipality	1991	1996	2001	2006
Total females 0 – 4	3 051	3 151	3 556	3 427
Total females 5 – 9	2 490	2 649	3 286	3 642
Total females 10 – 14	2 398	2 440	2 893	3 471
Total females 15 -19	2 807	2 481	2 549	3 034
Total females 20 – 24	2 863	3 256	2 635	2 664
Total females 25 – 29	2 668	3 461	3 357	2 646
Total females 30 – 34	2 572	3 059	3 480	3 192
Total females 35 – 39	2 191	2 746	3 064	3 224
Total females 40 – 44	1 755	2 237	2 737	2 855
Total females 45 – 49	1 452	1 730	2 213	2 619
Total females 50 – 54	1 091	1 368	1 693	2 164
Total females 55 – 59	779	987	1 305	1 661
Total females 60 – 64	592	681	915	1 261
Total females 65 – 69	480	498	604	853
Total females 70 – 74	349	383	422	536
Total females 75 – 79	251	256	296	344
Total females 80 – 84	153	161	174	211
Total females 85 +	25	86	119	143
Total	27 967	31 178	35 298	37 947

Figure 1.2 Age breakdown for females for Lesedi (Source: DBSA, 2007)

2.2 SOCIO ECONOMIC TRENDS

Decades distorted development in the area has manifested in highly skewed distribution of income and wealth. The unemployment rate among the economically active sector of the community is approximately 37%.

The LLM continues to provide relief to impoverished households through its assistance to the poor scheme and the indigent policy providing its monthly contribution of 6 kiloliters of water and 50 kilowatts of electricity respectively to all proclaimed households. Approximately 21 households receive free basic water, sanitation and refuse removal services and electricity every month.

The Gross Geographic Product (GGP) of Lesedi Local Municipality is largely dependent on manufacturing (38.8%), community services (29.4%) and financial services (18.6%), and collectively these three sectors constitute 86.8% of GGP of Lesedi Local Municipality.

2.2.1 Amongst the key notable industries are:

- British American Tobacco (BAT), is the largest cigarette manufacturing facility in the Southern Hemisphere, occupying 35ha, with 125 000m under cover.
- Eskort Beacon, a large pork abattoir and distributor of fresh pork countrywide.
- Karan Beef, is the largest feedlot in the Southern Hemisphere, holding some 100 000 heads of beef.
- PK Farming and Mancho Ranch are second largest feedlots supplying beef to the country.
- Van Driel's Steel Construction, are structural engineers and fabricators with undertaking countrywide. The Company occupies approximately 300m.
- VAMCO Engineering, is involved primarily in large-diameter gear cutting, and associated steel fabrication, for both the local and international markets. The facility is housed under 3000m².
- Global Wheels, Manufacturers of heavy duty steel wheels for agricultural, commercial, mining, and military and off road industries. Exports bulk of production.
- Highveld Tissue Converters,

2.4 SUMMARIZED WARD ANALYSIS RATIONALE

In order to comply with the Ward Based IDP approach, an attempt was made to compile the analysis of each Ward in Lesedi Local Municipality and subsequent to that the municipality is piloting the Community Based Planning program in the three Wards, thus ward 1, 2, and 6 to ensure maximum participation of the community.

WARDS	DESCRIPTION/ STATUS QUO	CHALLENGES/ PRIORITIES
WARD 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ward One is situated toward the eastern edge of the Lesedi Local Municipality. It is a highly impoverished area with a population of ±6310 of which only 1062 have formal employment. (Stats SA: 2001)• The residential areas available in the ward are Devon, Impumelelo and some farm portions east of Devon.• Devon is typically a rural town, consisting mostly of single residential dwellings on large stands and is fully serviced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High rate of unemployment.• Crime rate is high.• Basic services such as electricity and proper sanitation are not available to all residents.• Poor Emergency services (Ambulances response are extremely poor)• Need for grave-digging equipment.

WARDS	DESCRIPTION/ STATUS QUO	CHALLENGES/ PRIORITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impumelelo is a historically disadvantaged township consisting of formalized/ serviced and informal settlements. About 240 houses are under construction to eradicate the informal settlements in this ward. • The rural part of the ward consists of some rehabilitated agricultural lands and natural grasslands. A prison is also located in this part of the ward. • The ward consists of two primary schools, a community hall and one secondary school. • There is a clinic that operates 6 days a week. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under provisioning of community facilities and urban amenities. • Little economic activities and few economic opportunities.
WARD 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward Two consists of all rural areas along the eastern and the southern parts of the Lesedi Local Municipality. It is the biggest ward in the municipality. The ward hosts the rich (plots & farm owners around Vischkuil/ Endicott area) and the most impoverished communities (KwaZenzele). • Ward Two is mainly rural and consists of farming areas and a number of denser rural settlements such as Vischkuil, Endicott, Hallgate, Bothasgeluk, Agricultural holdings, Skyling and Aston Lake. • The ward consists of grasslands, mixed woodland vegetation and a number of aquatic & wetland habitats (dams, spans, streams and Vlei's) • The population densities are very low in this ward. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of unemployment. • Illegal industrial/ commercial uses of the agricultural holdings. • Land/ agrarian reform needed. • Need community facilities such as police station, youth centre, and sporting facilities. • High rate of accidents along R29 involving pedestrians. • Inadequate transportation services.

WARDS	DESCRIPTION/ STATUS QUO	CHALLENGES/ PRIORITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ward consists of two primary schools and community halls. • There is a mobile clinic services in the rural area, except in Vischkuil/ Endicott. • The major economic activity comprises of commercial agriculture and dry land crop cultivation. • There are four light industries in the area. • The Coca-Cola water bottling plant is under construction in the southern part of this ward. 	
WARD 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward Three is situated in the southern interior parts of Lesedi Local Municipality and consists of Ratanda X7 and Tokolohong Agri-village. • The ward mainly comprises of subsidized houses (RDP) and some open stands where the beneficiaries cannot be traced. • Tokolohong Agri-village is made up of larger stands than X7, for food gardening purposes. This village belongs to a trust. • Basic services such as running water, electricity and proper sanitation are available to all households in this ward. • A clinic that operates 5 days a week is located in this ward. • There is one primary school, community hall, two soccer fields and a netball court. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of unemployment. • Illegal dumping and littering. • Illegal connection of electricity which encourages non-payment of services. • Need to upgrade storm water system. • Long distance to other community facilities such as library, police station, municipal offices and secondary schools. • Informal structures such as backyard shacks.

WARDS	DESCRIPTION/ STATUS QUO	CHALLENGES/ PRIORITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ratanda Youth Advisory Centre is located in this ward. All main roads are paved except the interior roads. High mast lights are available. There is also a vegetable project called Bophani Izidwaba with ±20 beneficiaries. Super – markets and ATM are available in this ward. 	
WARD 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ward four consists of previous white residential areas, which includes Jordaan Park, a section of Heidelberg town, the CBD, zone of opportunity, Army Gymnasium and Heidelberg Kloof estates. The ward is fully serviced and all necessary urban amenities are available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime in the CBD and residential area.
WARD 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ward 5 consists of Heidelberg X23, X26, Ratanda X8 and rural areas of Sedaven and Simphiwe Refilwe. X8, X23 and X26 consist of RDP houses with basic facilities such as water, electricity and toilets available All main roads are paved except the internal roads. Basic facilities such as multipurpose hall, job creation centre, secondary school and a clinic are available in this ward. The clinic operates 5 days a week. Sedaven is privately owned, whereas Simphiwe Refilwe belongs to a trust 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High rate of Unemployment. Crime Lack of urban amenities, e.g. bank/ ATM, post office, shops, etc. Illegal dumping and illegal electrical connections. Lack of sport facilities. Traveling long distances to primary schools, libraries and police station. Lack of storm water drainage.

WARDS	DESCRIPTION/ STATUS QUO	CHALLENGES/ PRIORITIES
	and the municipality provides basic services to the area.	
WARD 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ward 6 is mainly rural and it is located along the northeast and northwest of Heidelberg towards the boundary of Ekurhuleni. The ward consists of urban areas like Overkruin & Jameson Park and a number of agricultural holdings. Overkruin is an up market residential area which is fully serviced. Jameson Park consists of single dwellings with large stand. There is a primary school, clinic, community hall and a hospice located at Jameson Park. Transnet Fuel Depot is under construction in this ward. J&G Farm stall which consists of fruit & veggies outlet, butchery and bottle store is located in this ward. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High rate of unemployment. The clinic operates for 3 days a week and it is under resourced. No proper sporting facilities. Informal settlements to be formalized. Need for Road maintenance and upgrading. Need High mast light in Jameson Park.
WARD 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ward 7 is located on the southern parts of Heidelberg and includes rural areas towards the south and east of Lesedi Local Municipality. The ward consists of Rensburg, Shalimar Ridge and Agricultural Holdings. The main industries of the Lesedi Local Municipality (British American Tobacco and Escort) are situated in this ward Shalimar Ridge and Rensburg are well serviced and consists of necessary urban amenities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural areas are poorly serviced. Crime in the CBD and the residential area.
WARD 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ward 8 is located in Ratanda and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High rate of unemployment.

WARDS	DESCRIPTION/ STATUS QUO	CHALLENGES/ PRIORITIES
	<p>consists of X1, X3, X6 and a number of informal settlements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ward is made up of RDP houses with basic necessities such as water, outside toilets and prepaid electricity. • In dealing with issue of eradicating bucket system and providing quality services, the informal settlements in this ward were recently formalized by the municipality. • The Ratanda Sport Centre (stadium, swimming pool, tennis and netball courts) and Multi-purpose hall are located in this ward. • Ratanda Clinic which operates 5 days a week and provides primary health care services to three more wards is located in this ward. • All main roads are paved except internal roads. • Other necessities such as supermarkets and tuck shops are available in this ward. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Storm water drainage. • Illegal dumping and illegal electrical connections. • Crime. • Removal of electricity cable by municipality due to by-passing of electricity by residents. • Long queues in the clinic due to sharing of one clinic by four wards.
WARD 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward 9 is located in Ratanda and consists of four/ two roomed houses, a hostel and bond houses. Ratanda X2 and X5 are also located in this ward, of which the latter consists of fully serviced RDP house while the former is made up of informal settlements. PHP is helping people who bought stands in this ward but cannot afford to build houses for themselves. • All formal houses have electricity (prepaid or conventional), proper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of unemployment. • Illegal dumping and illegal connections of electricity. • Sharing of community facilities with other wards, such as libraries, sports fields and secondary schools. • Need for Storm water drainage system.

WARDS	DESCRIPTION/ STATUS QUO	CHALLENGES/ PRIORITIES
	<p>toilets and running water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All roads are paved, except in X5 where only main roads are paved. • The ward consists of one community hall, two primary schools, Ratanda Police Station and Municipal offices. • The Ratanda Old age home or centre for people with disabilities is located in this ward. • One block of formal shops and a coal yard. • The Ratanda farmers co-opt project is located in this ward. • High mast lights are also assisting in making the area safe at night. 	
WARD 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward 10 is located in Ratanda and consists of Ratanda X4, Vuyo, four roomed and two roomed houses. Vuyo and X4 residents bought stands and build houses on their own; however, PHP is also assisting those who cannot afford to build for themselves. • There are no informal settlements in this ward and all houses have prepaid/ conventional electricity, proper toilets and running water. • High mast lights are available in this ward. • There are two blocks of formal shops, coal yard and one funeral undertaker. • One primary school and a number of crèches. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal dumping and illegal connections of household electricity. • Sharing of community facilities with other wards. • Need to unblock storm water drainage. • Need to develop parks in the ward. • High rate of unemployment • Alcohol abuse • HIV/ AIDS is prevalent.

WARDS	DESCRIPTION/ STATUS QUO	CHALLENGES/ PRIORITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One medical surgery is in operation in this ward. 	
WARD 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ward 11 is located towards the southern part of Ratanda and is mainly composed of bond houses and a section of four roomed houses. PHP also operates in this area to assist those who cannot afford to build for themselves. A hostel is also located in this ward. All households, including the hostel, have basic services such as electricity (prepaid/ conventional), water and proper sanitation. All the streets in this ward have been paved. There are two high schools, two primary schools, Ratanda Library and a community hall. Amenities such as, ATM facilities, Petrol station, medical surgeries, formal shops are located in this ward. Informal traders are provided with proper shelters to operate their businesses effectively. Churches and crèches also exist in this ward. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal dumping and illegal electricity connections. Sharing of other community facilities. Blocked water drainage system.

2.5 KEY PRIORITY AREAS

The LLM's Key Priority Areas are clustered according to five National Key Performance Areas. The logic behind this exercise is to facilitate joint planning and alignment between the LLM and other spheres of government. Ten Priority Issues have been identified to realize the five national KPA's. The five KPAs are as follows:

1. Services Delivery and Infrastructure Development
2. Local Economic Development
3. Financial Viability
4. Institutional Transformation
5. Good governance

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA NO 1: SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

PRIORITY ISSUE NO 2: Inadequate Infrastructural and Transport Services to previously disadvantaged rural areas

2.5.1 INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

Electricity/ Water.

The Eskom maximum demand during June 2009 were the highest that Heidelberg ever used, 37 727, 55 kVA and the use of energy were also very high. Ratanda maximum demand on electricity were also the highest ever used, 8 388 kVA. The maximum demand on electricity increase in Ext 23 from 2,85 MVA to 4,763 MVA.

Upgrade electrical bulk supply in exiting RDP houses and Industrial area.

EXTENSIONS	FUNDS NEEDED MILLION
Ext 23	
Ext 7 & 8	R16
Industrial Area	R12

Over the years Infrastructure provision by Lesedi Local Municipality has been limited to the urban areas and agricultural holdings. Infrastructure provision to the farming areas is limited to roads and electricity [provided and maintained by ESKOM & Lesedi Local Municipality]. Water and sewer services in the farming and agricultural holding areas consist primarily of boreholes and septic tanks/pit latrines. Water services are currently provided to approximately 25 000 stands, whilst electricity is provided to 22 000 stands.

The Capital Projects were all completed according the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP). The 6 MI reservoir with a budget of R9 million was completed at the end of March 2010 and the Electrical bulk supply project are in good progress.

Resealing of Road

The council budgeted R1,5 million to reseal roads in Heidelberg area. The closing date of the tender was during August 2009 and the contractor was appointed in December 2009. The site hand over was on the 15 January 2010 and the project will be completed in May 2010.

Upgrade Water Supply – Industrial area Stasie street

The Council budgeted R2 000 000 to upgrade existing water pipe line to the industrial area. The Contractor will be on site in January 2010.

Obed Nkosi Water Bulk Supply

The Council budgeted R6 000 000 (MIG funds) to install bulk water supply at the proposed Obed Nkosi Township. Contractor will be on site during September 2009.

Upgrade 11 kV line Vereeniging Road

The Council budgeted R2 500 000 to install a new 11 kV line ± 8, 9 km to Boschfontein. Project will start during October 2009. At present 1,6 km line has been completed and the project will be concluded at the end of April 2010.

Upgrade Stromwater in Heidelberg Central

The Council budgeted R3 000 000 to upgrade stormwater culvers in Heidelberg central. Consultants are appointed and contractors will start as soon as the EIA processes are completed.

Vischkuil Library

The project is fully completed and it cost the Municipality R1 000 000.

Roads & Stormwater Master Plan for Lesedi

The Council budgeted R1 000 000 to draw up a Roads and Stormwater Master Plan. Consultants are appointed, project are 30% completed.

Upgrade Low Tension Electrical Network Heidelberg

The Council budgeted R600 000 to upgrade low tension network in Heidelberg. Project started during September 2009, and it is fully completed.

Upgrade Electrical Network in Jameson Park

Council budgeted R300 000 to upgrade electrical network in Jameson Park. An extra 11 kV line supply point will be installed, ± 800m. Project will start in October 2009, and is 66% complete.

Protective Meter Kiosks

Council budgeted R600 000 to install Protective Meter Kiosks in Ratanda. The installation of the kiosks is to prevent the stealing of electricity. Project will start in January 2010.

Upgrade Electrical Bulk Supply

The Council has budgeted R35 000 000 for the upgrading of Electrical Bulk Supplies in Heidelberg Jameson Park and Ratanda. The project will be implemented over two financial years.

The impact of this project is as follows:

Heidelberg substation maximum demand will increase with 20 MVA and Jameson Park with 10 MVA and Ratanda with 30 MVA. Project will be completed in June 2010.

ENERGY SAVING PROGRAM

The LLM has developed the following energy saving program in line with National government target of saving 10% of usage of electricity by the municipalities

- Ripple control over 4 000 streetlights, switch streetlights on at 19h00 and off 5h00, saving ± 60 000 kwh per month.
- Eskom has been engaged to allocate approximately 80 000 CFL's lamps for the Lesedi area. Eskom started with the installation on the 22 September 2009. The saving per month will be 619 000 kwh, if 80 000 CFL's lamps are installed.
- Switching geysers on and off with ripple control. Load Management.
- The Municipal Buildings air cons are switched off with timer switches.
- The electrical offices installed light sensors, when you enter the offices, the lights switch on and when you leave the office the lights switch off.
- The lights of the municipal building are controlled by timer switches.
- The Council uses the consumer accounts and local news paper to indicate to them to save electricity.

Medium to long term intervention

- The Council will budget to change 4 000 x 125 watt streetlights fittings to 59 watt fittings. It will cost the council R5 704 000.
- Council paid Eskom R27 million. Total project cost R35 million. The project will be completed in two years time.
- Upgrade Eskom Bulk Supply's
- Upgrading existing geyser control – R700 000.
- Installation of geyser blankets – need R60 million.
- Installation of solar geysers – council need ± R165 million.
- Installation of smart metering – council need ± R170 million (before 2012).
- Investigate the installation of LED streetlights

Roads and storm water

The road network in Lesedi stretches for 692 Kilometers (KM). Surfaced or paved road has been provided to almost all Extensions in Lesedi. The roads in Vischkuil and other agricultural holdings are gravel roads and maintained by the LLM on 210 KM surfaced/paved and 482 KM

gravel roads. The total backlog of roads & stormwater in Lesedi area are 196 km and total funds needed to upgrade the roads R415 million.

Roads and stormwater backlog on exciting extension (RDP houses)

EXTENTION	ROADS & STORMWATER	FUNDS NEEDED MILLION
Ext 23	25 km	R62,5
Ext 7 & 8 Ratanda	15 km	R37,5
Ext 1,3,6, Ratanda	15 km	R37,5
Impumelelo	20 km	R50
Kwazenzele	4 km	R10
TOTAL	79 km	R197,5

Roads and Stormwater backlog on existing extensions.

EXTENTION	ROADS & STORMWATER	FUNDS NEEDED MILLION
Shalimar Ridge (stormwater)	2,5 km	R4,2
Overkruin (stormwater)	1 km	R1,2
Jameson Park	10 km	R25
Spaarwater	5 km	R12,5
Small Farm Holdings in Lesedi	20km	R50
Endicott	15 km	R54,9
Devon	1 km	R2,5
Vischkuil	8 km	R23,8
Rensburg (stormwater)	21 km	R15,8
Jordaan Park (stormwater)	9 km	R7,5
Heidelberg (stormwater)	25 km	R20
TOTAL	117.5 km	R217.4

The Council budgeted in the 2009/010 R4 million and MIG budgeted R10.6 million to built new roads in the following areas.

Ratanda Ext 1 & 6

Thusi Crescent	450m
Maseko Crescent	380m

Ratanda Ext 7

Mayisa Crescent	400m
Mbatha street	120m
Masipa street	280m

Ratanda Ext 5

Makhanya Crescent	320m
Makhathini Crescent	320m
Makhubo Crescent	320m
Yika Crescent	380m

Heidelberg Ext 23

Motaung street	400m
Gxubane street	100m
Jikezayo street	100m
Mkhuma street	300m
Sishange street	300m

Impumelelo Ext 2

New roads and stormwater of 1,6 km will be build.

There is a need to upgrade a section of R42 road between Heidelberg and Nigel due to the major developments in the Zone of Opportunity. R549 between Heidelberg and Ratanda also needs upgrading due to Obed Nkosi Township that is under construction.

The biggest challenge remains Agricultural Holdings wherein due to the distance, low occupation density and sparseness of the area it is very expensive to develop the infrastructure. As stated above, the Agricultural Holding roads are largely gravel, and maintained by LLM. This achievement augurs very well with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and national goals of improving access to water, sanitation and electricity.

With regard to water, sewer and electricity connections, the outstanding area still remains the Agricultural Holdings, where septic tanks and pit latrines are being used. Again the biggest challenge is the distance and sparseness of the area. LLM is in the process of eradicating electricity backlog in Devon/Impumelelo as 1259 new houses are built in 2008. Already,

electrical reticulation and high mast lights were handed over in November 2007 Department of Mineral and Energy provided R5 million and LLM contributed R3.082 million. The Council budgeted amount of R2.5 million to build a new substation in Impumelelo and the projects are completed. The council needs to budget for a new Eskom substation to deal with the rate of household and industrial growth of the area.

There is a serious challenge relating to proper functioning of the storm water system in Lesedi. However, this challenge has been tremendously reduced and the LLM has allocated R3 million funds in the 2009/2010 budget to address storm water drainage system in Heidelberg Central area. More funds are needed to upgrade roads and storm water drainage system in the Lesedi area.

Ratanda 20 PTP Projects: Multi Purpose Community Centre Ratanda

The Gauteng Provincial Department of Social Development allocated R15,8 million for the Community Centre in Ratanda. The Project is 100% completed. One CLO was appointed and one Black empowered company was appointed with 50 temporary workers to complete the project. The kitchen equipment will be installed in February 2010.

REFUSE/ WASTE REMOVAL

Refuse removal services are rendered to the following areas in Lesedi:

- Heidelberg: Refuse removal take place once a week
- Ratanda: Refuse removal by the Municipality to a transfer site and from there to the Plat kop regional disposal site takes place twice a week.
- Jameson Park: Refuse removal by the Municipality to the Platkop regional disposal site takes place once a week.
- Endicott/Vischkuil/Aston Lake: Refuse removal has been outsourced to a private contractor (Waste Group) to the Holfontein regional disposal site.
- Devon/Impumelelo: Refuse removal by the Municipality takes place twice a week. There is an illegal dumping site, which must be closed and a new legalized site must be developed and this project is estimated at R6 million.

2.6 HOUSING

Introduction

Government aims to speed up delivery of housing for the poor and have all South Africans accommodated in formally planned settlements by 2014. The Department of Housing determines, finances, promotes, co-ordinates, communicates and monitors the implementation of policy for housing and human settlement.

Housing needs in Lesedi Local Municipality

The housing backlog is presently at fourteen thousand one hundred and eighty nine (14 189). This information is based on the number of people registered in the Lesedi former waiting list. (Ziveze alone does not give a conclusive picture of the demand for housing in the L LM

because certain areas within the municipality such as Jameson Park and Vischkuil were not part of the Ziveze process; hence the LLM waiting list becomes relevant. The Department of Local Government and Housing is planning to localize the Zivese offices by 2011.

2.6.1 Breaking New Ground houses (BNG): The Lesedi Local Municipality in partnership with the Department of Housing facilitated and established a sustainable process that provided equitable access to adequate housing for the poor communities. Planning of settlement developments have been done within the urban urge.

Market forces have also driven integration and the rise in property prices necessitated a decline in this trend of migration leaving most of the middle-income group without alternative housing.

There were a number of projects undertaken under this program; some have reached the completion phase whilst others need to be finalized.

- Impumelelo Extension 2 (Ward 1)
- Kwa Zenzele
- Gautrans Project (Ward 8)
- Obed Nkosi
- Kaydale
- People's Housing Process (PHP)
- Eradication of informal settlements

IMPUMELELO EXTENSION 2

The project is aimed at delivering, one thousand two hundred and fifty nine (1 259) houses. It is divided into two (2) phases, viz; phase 1 and 2 which have two (2) contractors and are running simultaneously. To date, nine hundred and eleven (911) houses have been handed over to beneficiaries. Both contracts have been extended to 30 November 2010. The pace of housing delivery is very low. The Department of Local Government and Housing has allocated a budget of R30 million to build 450 houses in 2010/2011 financial year.

KWAZENZELE RURAL PROJECT

Kwazenzele is one of our rural development initiatives intended to bring services where people leave. Kwazenzele was established in 2000. The area falls under ward 2 which consists of all rural areas in the Eastern and Southern parts of Lesedi and includes farming areas as well as a number of denser rural settlements such as Vischkuil, Endicotte, Hallgate and Bothasgeluk Agricultural Holdings and Aston Lake. It is the biggest ward in Lesedi.

The Project is envisaged to deliver two hundred and forty houses (240) for the local community. The site was handed over to the contractor on 27 August 2008. To date, thirty four (34) houses are completed and handed over to the beneficiaries. A further budget of about R9,3 million has been allocated by the Department of Local Government and Housing in order to finalize the project.

GAUTRANS PROJECT.

The project commenced in 2004 and was envisaged to accommodate seventy five (75) beneficiaries. It was a joint venture between Lesedi Local Municipality and Gau-trans. Only twenty one (21) houses were completed, forty four (44) were incomplete and the other ten (10) were not built. Lesedi Local Municipality is working with the Department of Housing to revive the project and fix the vandalized houses which had not yet been occupied.

MIXED DEVELOPMENT: OBED NKOSI

This project is envisaged for development of six thousand (6000) mixed income residential stands and the project is presently at phase 1 and the preparations for phases 2(a) and (b) have started. The excavation for the internal sewer and water infrastructure for the first three hundred (300) stands has been completed and the practical completion certificate has been issued. The Department of Local Government and Housing has allocated R21,5 million in 2010/11 financial year to begin with the phase 1, which involves the construction of 300 houses. It is envisaged that the construction of houses will start in 2010.

MIXED DEVELOPMENT: KAYDALE

This project was identified through the IDP engagement processes. It is envisaged to deliver two thousand two hundred and ninety (2290) for beneficiaries. The project is currently at the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) stage. The construction of houses is envisaged to start in 2012.

FLORACADIA

This development is envisaged along the R42 on the remainder of portion four (4) of the farm Boschoek 385 IR. The site was previously known as Floracadia Nursery and was used for hydroponics flower production. However, most of the infrastructure has been removed and the site is currently used as a construction camp for a nearby bulk liquid infrastructure project.

The Proposed Development will consist of a mixed used township, including land uses such as residential stands, commercial activities, institutional (school, church, communities facilities etc) and recreational/open space.

FLORACADIA (BOSCHOEK EQUESTRIAN ESTATE)

This development is envisaged in a rural agricultural community abutted on the east by small farm holdings. A small settlement, which was previously used by Floracadia staff, is located on the south. The Property is located adjacent to the provincial roads R42 south of Heidelberg town on the remaining extension of portion 4 of the farm Boschoek 385 IR. The proposed site will be zoned rural residential erven, which will be bonded and privately owned.

2.6.2 PEOPLE'S HOUSING PROCESS (PHP)

The project was envisaged to consolidate two hundred and eighty (280) houses at Vezi, Vuyo, Ext.4 and Ext.3 in Ratanda proper. Ninety five percent (95%) of the project was done. The programme was suspended at the level of the province. The National Department of housing is presently conducting the Enhanced PHP policy road show to revive the PHP. The issue of closing of old PHP projects was also noted as an area of priority.

2.6.3 ERADICATION OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

Ratanda Informal Settlements

The total number of squatters that were audited was one thousand and eighteen (1018). The total number of informal settlements formalized was six hundred and seventy one (671). The municipality is working on relocating the informal squatters to transit areas that will accommodate approximately, four hundred (400) families. This process should be completed in June 2012.

Impumelelo Informal Settlements

The informal settlements in Impumelelo are approximately thousand (1000). Part of the problem will be addressed by Impumelelo Ext 2. Plans are underway to have projects for Extensions 3 & 4 to assist in the eradication of informal settlements. This process will be completed in 2015.

2.6.4 SOCIAL HOUSING

Social housing is a rental housing option mainly delivered by Social Housing Institutions aiming at low income target group (R1500 to R7500 per month) *these income brackets may change over time*. Social housing is aimed at integrating society, socially, racially and economically in order to create sustainable living environments.

The LLM is currently consolidating the municipal owned flats in the area. Plans are underway for the creation of more social housing.

2.6.4.1 HOSTELS (COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL UNITS)

There are two (2) hostels in Ratanda, hostel number 1187 and number 2261. As part of the social integration strategy, hostels are to be converted into new units known as Community Residential Units (CRU's) where hostel dwellers will be integrated with surrounding communities in order to get rid of the stigma attached to hostels. The social dynamics of each hostel will be responded to.

Hostel 1187

Hostel 1187 will be renovated with more units being put in order to encourage integration. Community consultation has taken place. The Department of Local Government and Housing has approved the construction of 40 units at hostel 1187 for 2010/2011 financial year. .

Hostel 2261

Hostel 2261 will be relocated as it was built in a waterlogged area, not suitable for human habitation. Community consultation has taken place; the municipality has identified alternative accommodation in Heidelberg Ext 16(Shalimar Ridge) and Heidelberg Ext 23.

The infrastructure backlog on housing delivery:

	Reticulation And House Connection Costs Electricity	Bulk Supply Cost Electricity	Bulk Water	Bulk Sewer	Roads & Stormwater	Water Reticulation	Sewer Reticulation
Obed Nkosi 6 000 stands	R42 million	R25 million	MIG 2009/2010 Budget R6 million, extra funds needed R10 million	R14 million	75km – R187 million	R36 million	R48 million
Kwazenzele Phase 2 - 2 000 stands	R14 million	R20 million	R15 million	R16 million	28km – R70 million	R70 million	R16 million
Impumelelo Phase 3 - 1 000 stands	R7 million	R15 million	R15 million	R10 million	15km – R37,5 mil	R6 million	R8 million
Impumelelo Phase 4 - 2 400 stands	R16.8 million	R20 million	R10 million	R10 million	30km – R75 million	R14.4 million	R19,2 million
Kaydale 2 290 stands	R16 million	R20 million	R10 million	R25 million	29km – R72,5 million	R13,74 million	R18,32 million
TOTAL	R95,8 Million	R100 million	R66 million	R75 million	R404,87 million	R140,14 million	R109,52 million

2.6.4.2 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Lesedi LM, Housing consists of the following staff members to service the entire community of Lesedi:

Manager: Housing, Town Planning and Building Inspectorate
Housing Officer (1)
Senior Clerical assistant (1)
Clerical assistant (2)

2.7 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

2.7.1 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

This section deals with the socio-economic upliftment of the community by rendering the following services:

1. Poverty alleviation program
2. Indigent Management
3. Disabled
4. Homeless
5. Elderly Persons
6. Children

7. Woman Development
8. Employee Assistance program
9. Youth Development
10. Men Development

The poor communities in lower income areas are generally in greater need of social services and are more dependant on public facilities because of the ill-effects of poverty and the inability to access private facilities and services. However the history of development has tended to privilege, some communities while others have been neglected, leaving an inequitable distribution of facilities.

While this remains, a political legacy there is also the very material problem of making facilities and services accessible to all, due to the lack of resources as well as the physical restrictions of distance and low densities within much of the district.

As transport is, a problem in general for those communities that are in need and this highlights the challenge for coordinated and integrated development and planning.

In an attempt to address the increasing levels of poverty, unemployment and inequality, Gauteng Provincial Government (GPG) developed the Social Development Strategy (GSDS).

The GSDS provides a framework for sustainable social development that places children, youth, women, the disabled and the elderly at the centre of its development efforts, through promoting a caring society, offering social protection and investing in human and social development.

In order to better tackle the challenges of poverty and create future generations who are well integrated into the economic, social and cultural mainstream, the strategy will ensure that departments and the local sphere of government collaborate with each other to enable households to access a comprehensive set of services including shelter and nutrition, infrastructure and services, education and health.

It aims, further, to effectively translate social development inputs into socio-economic development outcomes, by providing the necessary educational resources and social infrastructure to enable people to increase their potential for earning income.

In these and other ways, government plans to radically increase its poverty reduction efforts that address the needs of families, households and citizens living with inadequate financial and social support networks.

In so doing, government will work in collaboration with its social partners, NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, business and civil society in general (Gauteng 2007:6).

GSDS requires that all spheres of government work together, and therefore it is incumbent that LLM either develops and adopt its own Social Development Strategy or adopts and localizes the GSDS.

Social Development focus on Early Childhood Development (ECD), Services for Older Persons and Child Headed Families, and the programme aims to construct an ECD facility in each of the 20 Prioritised Townships.

Each ECD catering for approximately 120 children, and will be based on a single model allowing for each child to be cared for in a secure and caring environment, assisting development of appropriate knowledge, skills and behaviours. Services provided will include

physical care, stimulation programmes, and three meals per day for the children, and support and advice to parents on ECD

Infrastructure requirements for each site include; Kitchen and pantry, ablution facilities, Laundry and sluice, sickbay, indoor and outdoor play areas, in accord with approved norms and standards. Staffing for each facility will consist of 10 caregivers, and 10 admin and support staff.

Day Care for the Aged, a further priority for the Dept requires the provision of social, recreational and health services for the Elderly, on a daily basis within a supervised and protected environment. It is intended that these facilities will be linked to existing infrastructure where possible, but an infrastructure blueprint and service delivery model have been developed within the Department of Social Development for implementation in those areas, which lack these services.

Ratanda has been identified as one of the areas where ECD and day care for the older people will be developed. (This project has been completed)

The following Old Age Homes exist within LLM.

Name and number of beneficiaries	Organization
Railway Hostel at Ratanda (± 41) Ward 9	Ratanda Old Age
Silver Akker (65 beds)	
Advent Haven (101 beds)	
Matthysen Nursing Home	

Table: Old age homes in Lesedi (Source: Department of Social Development.2007)

2.7.2 HEALTH

Primary Health Care facilities are clustered in urban and service centres whilst, rural areas are served through mobile units.

All rural clinic mobile points are rendered by Province in accordance with Section 30 of Health Act No 63 of 1977.

A process to provincialize primary health care (PHC) has effectively started from April 2007, and it will be completed as soon as all legal and labour relations have been concluded.

There are two hospitals in the study area, namely the Heidelberg District Hospital, which is a provincial hospital (earmarked for refurbishment) and the Suikerbosrand Private Hospital, both of which are located in Heidelberg.

The following are the primary health care facilities available in Lesedi Local Municipality:

Clinic	No. of visits	Services rendered	Challenges
Rensburg (LLM)	10 057	Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT); Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT);	Building needs to be extended (waiting area, additional rooms, public toilets, etc.)

Clinic	No. of visits	Services rendered	Challenges
		Well baby clinic Family planning; Chronic illnesses (diabetes mellitus, hypertension epilepsy, asthma, tuberculosis, HIV and AIDS); Minor ailments; Pap smears Antenatal & postnatal care; and Health promotion	In process to establish The feasibility of providing an ART site at this facility by Broad Reach by means of EU funding.
Ueckerman Street	GPG	VCT; PMTCT; Well baby clinic; Family planning; Chronic illnesses; School health; Minor ailments; Antenatal & postnatal care; Health promotion	The Municipality is awaiting an application from Gauteng Health Department for land. The intention is to build a new facility, which will be a Community Health Center.
Ratanda Ext. 7 (LLM)	12 982	Mental health; VCT; PMTCT; Well baby clinic; Family planning; Chronic illnesses (diabetes mellitus, hypertension epilepsy, asthma, tuberculosis, HIV & AIDS); Oral health; Minor ailments; Pap smears; Antenatal & postnatal care and Health promotion	Professional nurse are allocated at the facility. A full time clerk and cleaner were appointed. In process to establish The feasibility of providing an ART site at this facility by Broad Reach by means of EU funding.
Jameson Park	9 893	VCT; PMTCT; Well baby clinic; Antenatal & postnatal care; Family planning; Chronic illnesses; Minor ailments and Health promotion	Needs the service of a clerk and another Professional nurse. Clinic open for 3 days a week - Need to investigate the possibility of opening it 5 days a week
Usizolwethu Devon/Impumelelo (GPG)	GPG	VCT; PMTCT; Well baby clinic; Family planning; Chronic illnesses; School health; Minor ailments; Antenatal & postnatal care; Health	An ART site was provided at this clinic catering for HIV & AIDS patients down referred from the Wellness clinic.

Clinic	No. of visits	Services rendered	Challenges
		promotion	
Vischkuil	6 891	VCT; PMTCT; Well baby clinic; Antenatal & postnatal care; Family planning; Chronic illnesses; Minor ailments and Health promotion	A PHC service is extended to 5 days per week. Additional personnel such as Professional Nurse and Clerk needed.
Extension 23 Clinic	9 854	VCT; PMTCT; Well baby clinic; Family planning; Chronic illnesses; School health; Minor ailments; Antenatal & postnatal care; Health promotion	Clinic has been upgraded
3 x Mobile Clinics	PGP	Well baby clinic; Family planning; Chronic illnesses; School health; Minor ailments; Antenatal & postnatal care; Health promotion	Mobile points to be re-evaluated
Ratanda Clinic	26 182	Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT); Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT); Well baby clinic Family planning; Chronic illnesses (diabetes mellitus, hypertension, epilepsy, asthma, tuberculosis, HIV and AIDS); Minor ailments; Pap smears Antenatal & postnatal care; and Health promotion	Building needs to be extended (waiting area, additional rooms, public toilets, etc.) In process to establish The feasibility of providing an ART site at this facility by Broad Reach by means of EU funding.

Source: Lesedi (EMF) 2006:35

Improvements were done at all clinics in Lesedi

The norms for the provision of health are that community health centers should operate 24 hours, and clinics 5 days a week.

Based on the table above, it is clear that LLM administers 5 clinics and the province two clinics and three mobile clinics. Calculating the backlogs for health services is based on a standard of

1 hospital for every 50 000 people and 1 clinic per every 7000 people, based on 2001 Census, an impression may be made that there may be no backlog in Lesedi.

The impression thus created fails to take into consideration that the three mobile clinics are not providing full services everyday.

In order to address some of the challenges relating to clinics, LLM together with the Gauteng Department of Health need to improve the capacity, availability, and frequency of services at all the clinics and to improve the services and frequency of mobile clinics, as these cater largely for the poor.

Primary Health Care Services is in the process of provincialisation. The provincial organogram has been approved and will the human resource matters within our facilities be addressed once province starts to populate the approved organogram.

2.7.3 HIV AND AIDS

HIV/AIDS has a significant impact on poor communities. HIV and AIDS reduces productivity and significantly increases vulnerability and dependency levels. The pandemic affects largely economically active or potentially economically active individuals and has a significant negative impact at both household and societal levels. Caregivers are faced with additional responsibilities and HIV and AIDS related deaths often increase the vulnerability of children as they are either orphaned or become de facto household heads in the absence of healthy adults.

HIV & AIDS prevalence rates are high in the previously disadvantaged population group. The HIV & AIDS epidemic has stabilized in South Africa according to UNAIDS findings, although at very high levels.

The HIV infection rate on antenatal survey 2001 was 29.8%. HIV and AIDS remains a serious challenge, in that the prevalence rate in Sedibeng District stands at 35%. There have been developments to contain the HIV/AIDS epidemic across the Municipality area and the Ward Based system has been implemented whereby 9 HIV & AIDS Ward Coordinators were appointed to improve service delivery and to render door to door awareness, referral services etc.

Voluntary counseling and Testing Services (VCT) +PMTCT (Prevention of mother to child transmission) are offered on daily basis by trained lay counselors at all the facilities.

Mobile services are available for the benefit of the community living in rural areas. Heidelberg hospital provides secondary health care services and the ARV's.

HOME BASED CARE ORGANISATION IN LESEDI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

ORGANISATIONS	AREA
1. Siyabonga Home Based Care	Devon
2. Boiketlo Home based care and orphan support programme	Vischkuil
3. Ikhono Care group (Home based care & Orphan support programme)	Ratanda
4. Phakamani Ma Afrika home based care & Orphan programme	Jameson Park
5. Motheo Support Group for PLHA (People Living with	Lesedi Municipal

ORGANISATIONS	AREA
HIV/AIDS) and families support	area
6. Lebone Drop in centre – child headed and Orphan support	Ratanda
7. Bring Hope, Orphan support services	Impumelelo
8. Victim Empowerment Centre	SAPS Offices
10. Faith Based Organisation	Lesedi Municipal area.

The above-mentioned organizations have 52 community health care workers trained on 69 days home based care. These organizations also assist in the door-to-door health calendar educational campaigns that run through out the year.

Service gaps and backlogs within this sector include:

- Inequitable health services, especially in the rural areas;
- Inaccessibility of primary health care facilities for disabled people and for the rural population;
- Control of cross boundary patients resulting in increased service cost;
- Lack of adequate funding for facilities, personnel and equipment;
- Maintenance of clinic facilities; structural and environmental;
- Security at clinics; and
- Management of Primary Health Care services under single authority. (In process to be addressed)

2.7.4 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

LLM renders environmental health service on behalf of SDM, through a service level agreement (SLA). In terms of the Health Act, Act 61 of 2003, the following services are rendered:

Water Quality Monitoring

Water quality monitoring comprises the monitoring and surveillance of water quality and availability that is intended for human consumption, recreational, commercial and industrial use. It includes the following but is not limited to:

- Enactment of relevant by-laws.
- Complaint investigation.
- Monitoring of water reticulation systems and other sources of water supply.
- Ensuring that potable and an adequate supply of water is provided for domestic use.
- Compliance monitoring in terms of legislative requirements and provisions and instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Law enforcement by serving compliance notices or if deemed necessary by issuing "summons to appear in Court" notices (Sect 56 of Criminal Procedures Act 1977).

- Water sampling for bacteriological and chemical analysis.
- Health promotion and training. Advocacy on proper water usage.
- Referral of Occupational Health and Safety - as well as other violations to the appropriate authorities as far as practicable as well as inter-sectoral collaboration.
- Ensure that tenders, contracts and procurement specifications in this regard comply with Health requirements.
- It does NOT include the provision of water, which may be a function of either of another department in the district or the local municipality.

Food Control

Food control relates to a mandatory regulatory activity of enforcement to provide consumer protection and ensure that food:

- is handled in a hygienic manner during production, storage, processing, distribution and sale;
- is safe, wholesome and fit for human consumption and conforms to safety, nutrition and quality requirements; and - is honestly and accurately labeled as prescribed by law.

This includes the following but is not limited to:

- Issuing of certificates of acceptability.
- Inspection of formal and informal food premises and vehicles.
- Compliance monitoring in terms of legislative requirements and provisions and instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Examination, sampling and analysis of foodstuffs.
- Examination of food labels.
- Monitoring compliance with HACCP requirements.
- Hygiene control and meat inspection at municipal abattoirs.
- Addressing complaints.
- Law enforcement by serving compliance notices or if deemed necessary by issuing "summonses to appear in Court" notices (Sect 56 of Criminal Procedures Act. 1977).
- Export / Import control when requested.(Specifically in Lesedi)
- Provision of information.
- Health promotion and training.
- Referral of Occupational Health and Safety - as well as other violations to the appropriate authorities as far as practicable as well as inter-sectoral collaboration.
- Ensure that tenders, contracts and procurement specifications in this regard comply with Health requirements.

Waste Management

Waste management involves the monitoring of waste management systems, refuse, health care waste, hazardous waste and sewage.

This includes the following but is not limited to:

- Enactment of relevant by-laws.
- Complaint investigation.
- Ensuring that waste is stored, collected and disposed of properly and that proper facilities and containers are provided.
- Ensuring through monitoring that sewerage and industrial effluent or other liquid waste are disposed of in terms of legal requirements and that no blockages and spills occur and instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Ensuring through monitoring the proper handling, storage, collection, treatment and disposal of health care and hazardous waste.
- Compliance monitoring of garden refuse sites, refuse transfer sites, landfill sites, incinerators, recycling sites, waste treatment plants and sites and sewerage works, and the processes associated with such premises and instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Sampling of any waste product.
- Compliance monitoring in terms of legislative requirements and provisions and instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Law enforcement by serving compliance notices or if deemed necessary by issuing "summonses to appear in Court" notices (Sect 56 of Criminal Procedures Act. 1977).
- Law enforcement by serving compliance notices or if deemed necessary by issuing "summonses to appear in Court" notices.
- Health promotion and training.
- Referral of Occupational Health and Safety - as well as other violations to the appropriate authorities as far as practicable as well as inter-sectoral collaboration.
- Ensure that tenders, contracts and procurement specifications in this regard comply with health requirements.
- It does NOT include the provision of refuse removal or other waste management systems which may be the function of a different department or authority.

Health Surveillance of Premises

Health surveillance of premises concerns the identification, monitoring and evaluation of health risks, nuisances and hazards and instituting remedial and preventive measures.

This includes the following but is not limited to:

- Enactment of relevant by-laws.
- Complaint investigation.
- Giving advice on legal requirements, which includes comments on building plans, for the establishment of premises, as well as comments on planning issues, as and when required.
- Compliance monitoring in terms of legislative requirements and provisions and instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Identification of health risks, nuisances and hazards and instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Monitoring indoor air quality, ventilation, lighting and dampness and instituting remedial and preventative measures.

- Enforcement of tobacco control legislation.
- Issuing of business licenses, permits and certificates where applicable.
- Participation in the prevention of urban decay.
- Law enforcement by serving compliance notices or if deemed necessary by issuing "summonses to appear in Court" notices (Sect 56 of Criminal Procedures Act. 1977).
- Ensuring the removal of health nuisances or hazards at the cost of the owner upon failure to comply with the requirements of compliance notices.
- Health promotion and training.
- Input into Environmental Impact Assessments.
- ECD
- Referral of Occupational Health and Safety - as well as other violations to the appropriate authorities as far as practicable as well as inter-sectoral collaboration.
- Ensure that tenders, contracts and procurement specifications in this regard comply with Health requirements.
- It does NOT involve receiving applications for, issuing or withdrawal of licenses.

Surveillance and Prevention of Communicable Diseases, Excluding Immunizations

The surveillance and prevention of communicable diseases entails health and hygiene promotion for the prevention of all environmentally induced diseases.

This includes the following but is not limited to:

- Enactment of relevant by-laws.
- Complaint investigation.
- Identification, investigations, monitoring and reporting on any outbreak.
- Deployment of appropriate outbreak response teams.
- Taking of samples for analysis and further action if deemed necessary.
- Instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Law enforcement by serving compliance notices or if deemed necessary by issuing "summonses to appear in Court" notices (Sect 56 of Criminal Procedures Act. 1977).
- Health promotion and training.
- Referral of Occupational Health and Safety - as well as other violations to the appropriate authorities as far as practicable as well as inter-sectoral collaboration.
- Ensure that tenders, contracts and procurement specifications in this regard comply with health requirements.
- Establishment of an effective environmental health surveillance and information system for the collection, analysis and dissemination of epidemiological data and information (Scope of Practice).
- Develop environmental health measures from protocols for the management of epidemics, emergencies, diseases and migration of populations (Scope of Practice).

It does NOT involve providing routine immunisation services nor medical treatment services which are a Provincial responsibility.

Vector Control

Vector control entails the monitoring, identification, evaluation and prevention of vector related matters, other than those that cause Malaria which is a Provincial function.

This includes the following but is not limited to:

- Enactment of relevant by-laws.
- Complaint investigation.
- Compliance monitoring in terms of legislative requirements and provisions and instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Identification of vectors, rodents and other insects, their habitats and breeding places and instituting remedial and preventative measures to eradicate vectors.
- Facilitate eradication measures such as spraying of premises, baiting, fumigation, application of pesticide, and placing out of traps. For purposes of ADM Section 78, facilitate is understood to involve identifying the appropriate authority to carry out the eradication.
- Collection of specimens for research purposes.
- Law enforcement by serving compliance notices or if deemed necessary by issuing "summonses to appear in Court" notices (Sect 56 of Criminal Procedures Act. 1977).
- Health promotion, campaigns and training.
- Referral of Occupational Health and Safety -- as well as other violations to the appropriate authorities as far as practicable as well as inter-sectoral collaboration
- Ensure that tenders, contracts and procurement specifications in this regard comply with Health requirements.

Environmental Pollution Control

Environmental pollution control relates to the identification, evaluation, monitoring and prevention of land, soil, water, noise and air pollution.

This includes the following but is not limited to:

Noise Pollution Control

- Complaint investigation.
- Law enforcement by serving compliance notices or if deemed necessary by issuing "summonses to appear in Court" notices (Sect 56 of Criminal Procedures Act. 1977).
- Compliance monitoring in terms of legislative requirements and provisions and instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Health promotion and training.
- Input into Environmental Impact Assessments.
- Referral of Occupational Health and Safety - as well as other violations to the appropriate authorities as far as practicable as well as inter-sectoral collaboration.
- Ensure that tenders, contracts and procurement specifications in this regard comply with Health requirements.

Air Pollution Control and Air Quality Management

- Complaint investigation.
- Identification and monitoring of sources of air pollution and instituting remedial or preventative measures.
- Identification of premises with poor indoor air quality and instituting remedial or preventative measures.
- Law enforcement by serving compliance notices or if deemed necessary by issuing "summonses to appear in Court" notices (Sect 56 of Criminal Procedures Act. 1977).
- Compliance monitoring in terms of legislative requirements and provisions and instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Health promotion and training.
- Input into Environmental Impact Assessments.
- Referral of Occupational Health and Safety - as well as other violations to the appropriate authorities as far as practicable as well as inter-sectoral collaboration.
- Ensure that tenders, contracts and procurement specifications in this ~ regard comply with Health requirements.

Water Pollution Control and Water Quality Management

- Complaint investigation.
- Monitoring of water reticulation systems and other sources of water supply.
- Ensuring that potable and an adequate supply of water is provided.
- Identification and monitoring of sources of water pollution and instituting remedial or preventative measures.
- Identification and making safe of dangerous wells, boreholes and excavations.
- Monitoring and control of storm water runoff from premises which may impact on public health Ensuring that proper systems are in place for the disposal and containment of waste water.
- Water sampling for bacteriological and chemical analysis Compliance monitoring in terms of legislative requirements and provisions and instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Law enforcement by serving compliance notices or if deemed necessary by issuing "summonses to appear in Court" notices (Sect 56 of Criminal Procedures Act. 1977).
- Health promotion and training.
- Input into Environmental Impact Assessments.
- Referral of Occupational Health and Safety - as well as other violations to the appropriate authorities as far as practicable as well as inter-sectoral collaboration.
- Ensure that tenders, contracts and procurement specifications in this regard comply with Health requirements.

Land and Soil Pollution

- Complaint investigation.
- Identification and monitoring of all land to ensure that no health nuisances, risks or hazards occur on such premises and ensure institution of corrective measures where such nuisances, risks or hazards occur.
- Monitoring and control of illegal dumping / littering.
- Law enforcement by serving compliance notices or if deemed necessary by issuing "summonses to appear in Court" notices (Sect 56 of Criminal Procedures Act. 1977).
- Compliance monitoring in terms of legislative requirements and provisions and instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Health promotion and training.
- Input into Environmental Impact Assessments.
- Referral of Occupational Health and Safety - as well as other violations to the appropriate authorities as far as practicable as well as inter-sectoral collaboration.
- Ensure that tenders, contracts and procurement specifications in this regard comply with Health requirements.

Management of Pauper Funerals.

Disposal of the dead refers to compliance monitoring of funeral undertakers (in terms of the Regulations relating to Funeral Undertakers' Premises, GN 237 of 1985) mortuaries, embalmers, crematoria, graves and cemeteries and to manage, control and monitor exhumations and reburial or disposal of human remains.

It does NOT include the management and control of the above activities.

Also NOT responsible for pauper funerals but may monitor health aspects where required.

It does involve (managing), controlling exhumations and reburial or disposal of human remains, including the granting or withholding of permission for such activities

This includes the following but is not limited to:

- Complaint investigation.
- Monitor the treatment, storage, removal or transportation of bodies.
- Law enforcement by serving compliance notices or if deemed necessary by issuing "summonses to appear in Court" notices (Sect 56 of Criminal Procedures Act. 1977)
- Compliance monitoring in terms of legislative requirements and provisions and instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Input into the planning/establishment of cemeteries.
- Health promotion and training.
- Referral of Occupational Health and Safety - as well as other violations to the appropriate authorities as far as practicable as well as inter-sectoral collaboration.
- Ensure that tenders, contracts and procurement specifications in this regard comply with Health requirements.

Chemical Safety

Chemical safety includes the monitoring, identification, evaluation and prevention of the risks of chemicals that are harmful to human health.

This includes the following but is not limited to:

- Complaint investigation.
- Monitoring safe disposal of chemical wastes.
- Law enforcement by serving compliance notices or if deemed necessary by issuing "summons to appear in Court" notices (Sect 56 of Criminal Procedures Act. 1977).
- Compliance monitoring in terms of legislative requirements and provisions and instituting remedial and preventative measures including the removal of chemical spillages.
- Health promotion and training.
- Referral of Occupational Health and Safety - as well as other violations to the appropriate authorities as far as practicable as well as inter-sectoral collaboration.
- Ensure that tenders, contracts and procurement specifications in this regard comply with health requirements.

AIR POLLUTION:

Lesedi Local Municipality has been included into the Highveld Priority Air-shed area and must a local air pollution plan be developed for Lesedi that will address local air pollution matters. In addition to this, a cost must be linked to the activities and equipment indicated in the plan and a separate budget or line item must be provided for this function.

2.7.5 PARKS, SPORTSFIELDS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

In general, there are no park facilities/services that are currently provided in other agricultural holding areas or in the farming areas. The lack of adequate funding, personnel and equipment and the long distances involved are the major issues of concern within this sub-sector. The majority of parks and sports fields in LLM (total area - ±78 ha) are located in Heidelberg and Ratanda. LLM develops and maintains parks, sports fields, facilities, and cemeteries. A sidewalk maintenance and grass cutting service is also provided.

These services are rendered in the following areas:

- **Heidelberg/Ratanda:** This area is well provided for compared to the rest of Lesedi; however a need for more facilities is still evident in Ratanda. A regional cemetery has been developed south of Heidelberg Extension 23;
- **Vischkuil/Devon/Impumelelo:** Maintenance services are being rendered by the Devon/Impumelelo rural office. The area is under-provided with sports / recreational / parks facilities, however a sports facility is currently under construction in Impumelelo. A regional cemetery has been developed between Vischkuil and Impumelelo.

Major sports facilities and sports fields include the following:

- **Heidelberg**

- Union sports grounds and facilities;
- SANDF sports grounds and facilities;
- Hoër Volkskool sports grounds and facilities;
- Laer Volkskool sports grounds and facilities;
- A.G. Visser Primary School sports grounds (Rensburg); and
- Shalimar Ridge Stadium.

There are serious challenges of accessibility of these facilities as many of them are locked after school.

- **Ratanda**

- Ratanda Stadium, swimming pool and multi-purpose hall; and
- Ratanda Extension 7 soccer field and tennis courts.

- **Jameson Park and Kwazenzele**

- Scrapped soccer field.

- **Impumelelo**

- Soccer field with pavilion, swimming pool and multipurpose hall.

From the above it is clear that there is an under-provision of sport and recreation facilities, especially in the township and rural areas. As far as other outdoor recreational activities are concerned, these are mostly confined to water-based recreational activities (e.g. fishing, boating) on the various water bodies in the area, e.g. Spaarwater Dam and Aston Lake.

It should be noted that the Kloof Resort north of Heidelberg, which was a major outdoor recreational facility, has closed down and is being redeveloped as a private housing estate.

Jameson Park Aids Frail Care Centre

The Council has allocated the land in Jameson Park for the construction of the Aids Frail centre. The project is being funded by the Department of Public Works at an amount of R5.3 million. Added amount in the tune of R1.5 million came from British American Tobacco as part of the company social responsibility programme. The BAT has sponsored the purchased of furnishers and necessary equipments for the centre and FORT Community Project (NGO) has been appointed to render services at the centre on behalf of the Lesedi Local Municipality through Service Level Agreement with effect from 1st April 2010.

EXTENSION 23 MULTIPURPOSE HALL

Extension 23 Multipurpose Hall was funded by public works. The hall was completed in July 2008 and officially handed over to council.

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Early Childhood Development Centre provides stimulation programmes for children from age group 0-6 yrs on a daily basis and children return to their families in the afternoon. Three meals are provided. The centre is catering for hundred and twenty children and it is fully functional.

The following facilities are available at the centre:

- Kitchen and pantry
- 6 Toilets (one for twenty children) separate for boys and girls with 6 basins
- Sickbay
- Indoor play space for eating, stimulation at $1,5\text{m}^2$ per child for 120 children
- Outside play space at 2m^2 per child for 120 children which equal to 240m^2

COMMUNITY DAY CARE CENTRE FOR THE ELDERLY

This centre is a service point where provision for social and recreation and health related activities in a protective setting for individuals who cannot be left alone during the day due to health and others social needs is provided. Day Care for the elderly is at present not provided in Gauteng province and is relatively a new service.

CENTRE FOR ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN

The centre will cater for three categories of children in distress and will provide the following services

- Day Care Centre for children from age group 0-6 years who are not attending formal schooling. The programme operates on a daily basis and the children return to their families in the afternoon. Three meals should be provided per day.
- After Care Centre for school going children between age 7 and 18. programmes commences from 14h30 – 18h30. Children get assisted with their home work and get served with meals. During school holidays the programme runs midweek from morning to afternoon to ensure that children's needs are still met.
- Drop in centres provides programmes to children to benefit from assistance with food, counselling and material and assistance where a need arises.

Construction of Multi-Purpose Centre

This facility consists of:

- ECD Site
- Day care for elderly
- Centre for Orphans and vulnerable children
- Substance abuse treatment centre

It is one of the projects identified under the Twenty Prioritized Township (20PTP) to beautify and give a facelift to Ratanda.

O.R. Tambo Games

The SALGA – Gauteng Provincial Executive committee resolved in 2006 that the O. R. Tambo games be adopted as an annual event and that the games rotate to all Gauteng Municipalities. The aim of the games is to promote intergovernmental relationship between councilors and officials of different municipalities through sport activities.

The LLM is participating in various sporting activities e.g. pistol shooting, ladies volleyball, men volleyball, mix volleyball, netball, golf, ladies soccer, men soccer, pool, morabaraba, race walking men, race walking ladies, road running men, road running ladies, chess, ncuva ladies, ncuva men, squash, darts, action cricket, table tennis, tennis and bowls of the O.R. Tambo games

Library facilities

Library and information services (material for education, information, recreation and aesthetic appreciation) are provided to residents to make information more accessible.

There are seven libraries within LLM, with a total membership of 2 595, and an internal circulation of 53 938 and external circulation of 96 003. There are also two additional libraries that have been built in Ratanda Extension 7 and Vischkuil.

Name of library	No. of members	Total %	Circulation		
			External	Internal	
Heidelberg	1 664	64	55 278	27853	55.4
Ratanda	235	9	10 673	14 738	16.9
Rensburg	307	12	17 276	7 248	16.3
Shalimar Ridge	144	6	4 637	1 780	4.2
Jameson Park	132	5	3 782	208	2.7
Devon	47	1.8	2 281	180	1.6
Impumelelo	66	2.5	2 076	2140	2.8
Total	2 595		96 003	53 938	100

Some libraries have “Friends of the Library” who are consulted, together with members and community through, public survey to determine the type of material that libraries should procure. Libraries have reading programmes for the young and old.

From the table above, it can be concluded that Heidelberg has the 64% of the total members in LLM and a total circulation of 83 131, which constitute 55% of the entire circulation of 149 941. The library with the lowest members is Devon which constitutes 0.025% of the total members in Lesedi. The library with the least circulation is Devon (1.6%). However further analysis will have to be made in relation to the membership and the total number of residents in the different areas. Training is conducted on basic computer literacy in all the libraries. There are also reading programmes from Grade R to Grade 6 where learners are taught how to read and are taken or move to different levels. Each library has four computers that have an internet service. Members of the public have to register if they one to use this services.

HISTORIC AND CULTURAL FEATURES

Significant cultural and historic features are mostly situated in and around Heidelberg CBD. Heidelberg was established by Heinrich Ueckermann in 1861 at the intersection of the old wagon trails to and from Pretoria, Potchefstroom, Bloemfontein and Durban. Ueckermann started a general dealer shop at the crossroads. A town plan was prepared in 1861 and the name Heidelberg was given to the town, after the old University town in Germany. Heidelberg developed as a typical rural Victorian town, which during the First Boer War [1880-1883] served as the capital of the ZAR. Growth in the town received a significant boost with the discovery of gold in 1885.

The town remains an attractive place and retains much of its original character and a number of historically significant old buildings from the Victorian period, as well as some historic places. The historic character and ambiance of the town is in fact one of its main strengths and should be promoted as a major opportunity in terms of future development.

Following research undertaken by the department of Architecture at the University of Pretoria, a document regarding the heritage of Heidelberg was compiled in November 1988 by Schalk le Roux and Roger Fisher. Modern electronic maps and diagrams were produced from this report and were included in the Heidelberg CBD Urban Design Plan, 2004. According to SAHRA (South African Heritage and Resource Agency) the following list of heritage sites are listed in Heidelberg:

TABLE 3: LISTED HERITAGE SITES

STRUCTURE	GOVERNMENT NOTICE	DATE
Dutch reformed church, "Klipkerk", H.F Verwoerd Street	1510	06.09.68
Volkskool	2016	20.11.70
N.Z.A.S.M Station		07.11.88
De Rust-plaasopstal	2482	09.12.88
Diepkloof Farm Museum, Suikerbosrand Nature Reserves	2709	15.12.91
60 Strydom Street	332	22.02.91

Apart from the above mentioned, a number of historical buildings are also situated in Heidelberg, including the following:

The Town Hall – the town hall is situated south of the Klipkerk and was built in 1939.

This magnificent building was designed by Gerhard Moerdyk, and is an excellent example of this eclectic age;

Saint Ninian's Anglican Church- This church was built in 1882 and was originally known as the “soldier’s church” due to the church attendance of British garrison troops during the Second Anglo Boer War;

The Old Heidelberg Goal – This structure was completed in 1888;

A.G. Visser House – The well-known Afrikaans poet Dr A.G. Visser, known as the “singer of the Suikerbosrand”, resided and practiced as the local doctor in this house for many years;

The Heidelberg Club – Founded and built in 1892 the Heidelberg club was the second club in the old Transvaal to be granted a liquor license; and

Historical Church in Devon – No information is available on this quaint little church.

Another historical feature within LLM is the War Memorial Cemetery situated just west of Aston Lake, in the most northwestern portion of LLM. This cemetery is immaculately kept and a beautiful feature within LLM. From the grave stones, it seems to be a memorial cemetery for the African & Indian S.A. soldiers who were slain in the line of duty.

A carefully researched urban trail, which includes historic and listed buildings, was formalized during previous studies, but due to a lack of marketing, is not well known. This aspect should receive attention, as the tourism potential of Heidelberg is currently underestimated. Another trail was established for the promotion of archeological stone ruins at the Diepkloof Farm Museum in the Suikerbosrand Reserve, namely the Toktokkie Trail and the Toktokkie stone ruin site. The site is a stone walled, late Iron Age site, which was possibly occupied by branches of the Basotho and/or Batswana people.

From research undertaken, it became clear that there is a desperate need for an updated audit of all historical, cultural and archeological features, including the background of each feature. In Heidelberg a relatively recent database exists of most important buildings and features, but the need exists to extend this database to outlying areas.

2.7.6 EDUCATION

Given the importance of education in the development of human capital for our developmental state, it is appropriate to consider some of the crucial ways on how to increase the general level of education as well as to change the distribution of skills in this region. The most equitable and the most cost-effective investment the state can make in education is the provision of general schooling, especially primary schooling (Sedibeng 2008:13). Education in Sedibeng is divided into two districts namely Sedibeng East (D7) and Sedibeng West (D8), and LLM falls within Sedibeng East (D7).

The following table is a breakdown of all the schools in Lesedi:

Number of Schools					
District	Primary	Secondary	Independent	Farm Schools	LSEN
D7	74	28	16	1	6

Source: Sedibeng 2008:13

Matric results for Sedibeng East District (D7)

Number of Schools	Total entered	Total wrote	Total passed	Total % Passed
27	2953	2937	2303	78,42

Source GDE –Sedibeng East

The following schools have been identified as part of 20 PTP projects for improvement on the existing infrastructure in Ratanda:

- Ratanda Secondary - the first secondary school in Ratanda
- Sithokomele Primary - Refurbishment
- Boneha Primary – Repairs

Over and above, the quick wins mentioned earlier, the following improvements in the context of 20PTP are underway:

- Multi-purpose early childhood development centre on stand number 4134 in Ratanda
- Development of Qhinebe Road in extension 4
- Development of sidewalks in Blesbok street, Protea road and Mahomo street
- Planting of 500 trees (pending delivery by Top 20PTP UNIT from DWAF)

2.7.7 SAFETY, SECURITY, TRAFFIC AND FIRE SERVICES

Crime has a negative impact in the socio-economic development of South Africa. Communities need to feel safely and secured in their homes, work recreation and schools; hence safety needs to be one of the priority areas of the LLM.

Crime decrease in some areas and sadly increased in others during 2008 to 2009 however for the present moment there is a moratorium on the actual number and percentages from SAPS. Below are the main forms of crime experienced in Lesedi.

Lesedi Area

Theft general
 Burglary (Residence)
 Shoplifting
 Theft motor vehicle
 Common Assault
 Malicious damage to property

Burglary (Business)
Common Robbery
Theft out of motor vehicle
Assault Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH)

Safety and Security Priority Areas

- Traffic Law Enforcement
- Social crime prevention
- Alternative means of crime prevention
- Integration between different public safety and criminal justice agencies

Crime prevention in general is the competency of the South African Police Services in with assistance from Lesedi Local Municipality and other services like Gauteng Provincial Traffic who have upgraded their service dramatically over the last year as well as private security companies. Lesedi Traffic Officers being Traffic Officers and not Municipal Police as is the case in metros renders us limited in terms of actual crime prevention. Heidelberg SAPS have a functional crime prevention unit as well as sector police.

The Gauteng Provincial Administration renders Traffic Law Enforcement services to some of the outlying area in Lesedi from different regional offices in the area. The service is rendered mainly on provincial roads in Lesedi. Lesedi Local Municipality Corporate Service/ Legal Section are in liaison with the Justice Department, the Magistrates Court and the South African Police Services regarding the establishment of Municipal Court to deal with by-law offenders.

It is still envisaged that in the event that the South African Police Services cannot do the enforcement we would have to deal with it by training one or two officials per department to do enforcement and or to upgrade the traffic service in terms of staff and competencies.

As far as Fire Rescue and Traffic services to the outlying areas are concerned, there is a satellite station in Devon, which is still only manned by part time personnel to enable the fire services to render a more effective service in the outlying areas.

The part time fire fighters are backed up by full time fire fighters responding from the fire station in Rensburg. Traffic services are limited to once a week operations and joint operations with other law enforcement agencies.

These operations consist of roadblocks that would simultaneously deal with, traffic offenders, crime prevention and visible policing.

Accident statistics

The following information was gathered from our traffic management information system and is reflected in averages. Motor cars constitute the highest type of vehicles being involved in accidents at 68%, followed by light delivery vehicle at 14.6%. This is followed by minibus vehicles at 8.3 %. Heavy transport vehicles, motorcycles, busses and panel vans make up the remainder of 38% of accidents in our area the result is unknown. 0.12% of accidents were as a result of driving into the back of another vehicle, 0.09% is as a result of vehicles being driven into stationary objects, 0.17% is as a result of side on collision, colliding with pedestrians constitute 0.081%, turning into oncoming traffic at 0.01%, head on collisions at 0.017% cars

rolling at 0.015%. Accidents involving animals are at 0.010% and the rest are made up by same direction, going straight or turning.

Our highest number of accident takes place in the CBD at 73 % Ratanda, Shalimar Ridge Balfour Road, N3, R549 R23 Benoni with very small percentages of not more than 4% for any one given area. 89.51% of accidents had no injuries, 7.94% had slight injuries, 2.40% had serious injuries and 0.15% was fatal. A total number of 667 accident occurred in Lesedi within the period of 1 July 2008 until 30 June 2009.

Non-Governmental security role players in Lesedi includes SAPS [three police stations in the area – 1 in Heidelberg, 1 in Ratanda, and 1 in Devon]. Private security companies, community and farmers structures as well as sector policing.

Currently Lesedi traffic division has a very limited security role in Heidelberg, Ratanda and Devon. The major issues in terms of traffic, fire and rescue services are the vastly expanded local authority area, which must be serviced. Additional resources will have to be allocated to this sector. In addition to the local authorities own resources, other agencies, which should be approached for additional resources include Ekurhuleni Metro, Sedibeng District and the Gauteng Provincial Government.

Sedibeng District Municipality is currently in the process of upgrading their CCTV camera system of which Lesedi Local Municipality will benefit because we were identified as being a priority area. A process is currently underway to address the CCTV cameras in our area with the District and other role player

Emergency Services.

There is a need to build a new Fire Station in the Lesedi Local Municipality, due to the fact that the present Fire Station is unable to address the growing needs within the municipality. In addition to this, fuel reservoirs and pipelines that are under construction within the municipal area increase the need for a high tech Fire Station.

The cost of the Fire Station is estimated at R25 000 000.00; however there is no funding available for such a huge project at this stage.

2.8 KEY PERFORMANCE AREA TWO: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

2.8.1 Economic overview of LLM

The size of the economy of Lesedi Local Municipality is measured by the Gross Value Added (GVA) which is a total value of all final goods produced and services rendered within a geographic area, in a particular year. The total nominal GVA (GVA at current prices) of the Lesedi LM for all the sectors was R 569, 495 in 1996, R 793, 689 in 2001 and R1, 684, 863 in 2007. The total real GVA (GVA at constant 2000 prices) for the LM during 1996, 2001 and 2007 was R750, 513, R747, 264 and R 1, 077,606 respectively, indicating a sustained positive growth at an increasing rate in the LM.

Percentage contribution of economic sectors to the GVA of Lesedi LM (Composition)

The percentage contribution of economic sectors to the total GVA is used to measure how much each economic sector has contributed to the economy's GVA. Apart from the community, social and personal (government) services, the manufacturing sector in the Lesedi LM was the biggest contributor to the LM's economy, contributing 23% in 1996, 21,4% in 2001 and 21,5% in 2007. The financial sector was also an active sector in the LM, as it was the third largest contributor to the LM's economy under the three years under analysis.

Since mining and quarrying aren't active activities in the LM, the mining and quarrying sector was the least contributor to the local municipality's economy, contributing 1,2% in 1996, 0,4% in both 2001 and 2007. This when compared to other sectors, was the lowest contribution by a sector in the LM. Overall, the tertiary sectors, particularly wholesale & retail trade; financial services and government services were the largest contributors to the Lesedi LM's economy.

Percentage contribution of local municipalities to the total GVA of the Sedibeng DM by kind of economic activity (% of DM)

The percentage contribution of Lesedi LM to the total GVA of Sedibeng DM shows in percentages, the value that the LM added to the economy of Sedibeng during 1996, 2001 and 2007. Of the three LMs in the Sedibeng DM, the Lesedi LM contributed the least to the total GVA of the DM, as it contributed on average, 7, 0% to the DM's total GVA. The LM contributed 6,0% in 1996, 7,2% in 2001 and 7,4% in 2007. In contrast, the Emfuleni LM was the largest contributing LM to the DMs economy, as it added total value of 82, 7% in 1996, 80, 2% in 2001 and 79, 1% in 2007. The Midvaal LM was the second highest contributor to the DMs economy as it contributed in total, 14, 5% in 1996, 2001 and 2007 respectively.

Location quotients

The location quotient is a measure that provides insight into understanding a region's sector strengths and development prospects.

It helps in identifying exporting sectors (sectors that do not only meet local demand for its products, but also produce enough to sell outside of the region) and importing sectors (sectors where local production levels are insufficient to meet local demand within a province), i.e. the comparative advantage.

A region with a location quotient greater than 1.0 indicates a self sufficient economy which may be exporting goods and services of that particular sector. On the other hand, a location quotient of less than 1.0 suggests that the economy tends to import goods and services in that particular sector. If location Quotient is >1 - there's a comparative advantage in that particular sector (visa-versa).

- During 1996, 2001 and 2007, the Lesedi LM had a comparative advantage in the agriculture sector, as it had a higher location quotient in that sector. The higher values indicate that the LM exported more goods in the agriculture sector during the three

periods. Also strong during the periods was the electricity sector, as the location quotients for the three years were 1, 4%.

- There seems to have been construction activity in the LM as the location quotient in the sector was also higher during 1996, 2001 and 2007.
- Comparative disadvantage over the three periods is seen in mining & quarrying; wholesale & retail trade; transport; and the financial services sector, signifying that the LM relied on imports in those particular sectors of the economy.

Tress index

A tress index is used to quantify diversification/concentration in an economy. A tress index of zero represents a totally diversified economy, while a number closer to 100 indicates high levels of concentration. Of all the local municipalities in the Sedibeng DM, the Lesedi LM had the lowest tress index of 46,32 in 1996, and 48,87 in 2007, showing that the economy of the LM was more diversified than that of the other two LMs, including the DM. With a relatively lower tress index like that, the Lesedi LM would stand the effects of exogenous variables (i.e. economic shocks, natural disasters, etc.) better than the other LMs in the DM.

Terms explained

Gross Value Added (GVA) The Gross value added is defined as the value of goods and services produced within the boundaries of a region over the period of a year.

Location Quotient: The location quotient is a measure that provides insight into understanding provinces sectors strengths and development prospects. If a province has a location quotient greater than 1.0, it indicates a self sufficient economy which may be exporting goods and services of that particular sector/industry. On the other hand, a location quotient of less than 1.0 suggests that the economy tends to import goods and services.

Percentage Contribution of economic sector to GVA: Used to measure how much each sector contributes to the economy's GVA.

Percentage contribution of local municipalities to DM: Used to measure how much each sector contributes to the economy's GVA.

Tress Index: A tress index is used to quantify diversification/concentration in an economy. A tress index of zero represents a totally diversified economy, while a number closer to 100 indicates high levels of concentration.

GVA at constant 2000 prices by kind of Economic Activity

PRIMARY

YEAR	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing
1996	25, 717	8, 566	167, 118
2001	26, 087	2, 601	160, 134
2007	25, 479	2, 849	214, 819

SECONDARY

YEAR	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade
1996	32, 336	32, 529	101, 381
2001	27, 427	27, 829	102, 287
2007	37, 605	68, 124	162, 416

TERTIARY

YEAR	Transport, storage and communication	Financial, insurance, real estate and financial services	Community, social and personal services
1996	50, 819	11, 608	220, 439
2001	57, 284	132, 120	211, 495
2007	90, 091	22, 815	253, 408

The Gross Geographic Product (GGP) of Lesedi Local Municipality is largely dependent on manufacturing (38.8%), community services (29.4%) and financial services (18.6%), and collectively these three sectors constitute 86.8% of GGP of Lesedi Local Municipality.

Amongst the key notable industries are British American Tobacco (BAT), Karan Beef, PK Farming, Mancho Ranch and Eskort and government services. An analysis of the GGP of Lesedi reveals lack of trade transport and trade sectors as a major weakness. Manufacturing activity is dominated by a few large concerns while the rest of the manufacturing concerns are largely small operations geared at servicing the local market. The sector has experienced negative growth during the last decade (Emendo 2007:40).

Large-scale commercial farming (crop production) and animal production dominate agricultural activity. Although the agricultural sector is dependent on the climatic conditions and may fluctuate from year to year, the sector presents opportunities for downstream economic activities in terms of food processing.

The Lesedi LM employment has been growing by 2.2% mainly attributed to an increase in number of job opportunities in the financial services sectors, while the manufacturing and were shedding jobs community services sector. However, the key challenge remains relatively high unemployment rate of 37% of the total economically active persons, and the generally low educational and skills that characterize the labour force and constrain sustainable economic development. Poverty and inequality levels within LLM are relatively high – many people are unemployed or work for low wages.

Various initiatives are underway to promote Economic Development in the area. One particular intervention relates to the Growth and Development Strategy, which is initiated by the Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM).

The process has been designed to unfold in various generations, which are envisaged to be concluded before the end of 2007. The Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy (SGDS) identified the following five key thrusts for the long-term development of SDM.

- Reinventing the economy
- Renewing our communities
- Reviving our environment
- Reintegrating the region
- Releasing the human potential

In order to give effect to the process, there is a need for LLM to localize the outcomes of the SGDS.

2.8.2 REINVENTING THE ECONOMY

The Zone of Opportunity

Two developers have already been identified by the Council to develop the Zone of Opportunity. Sixteen and thirteen hectares have been subdivided respectively. At this point focus is on meeting the conditions of the Record of Decision from the Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment and the Township establishment process.

In order to define the Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment component of the development, a service provider has been appointed to draw terms thereof. The funds were made available by the World Bank.

As soon as all the planning matters have been concluded, physical development of the site will resume and this is anticipated to take place in June 2011.

PROPOSED HEIDELBERG EXTENSION 24 (SHOWGROUND SITE) ON PORTION 92 OF THE FARM LANGLAAGTE 186 IR & PORTION 4 OF THE FARM LANGLAAGTE 186 IR)

The proposed Heidelberg Extension 24 has been earmarked for an Industrial or Commercial township since the inception of the Land Development Objectives of 1997. The proposed township is ideally situated in relation to the station and the existing industrial areas such as BAT, Eskort and Heidelberg Extension 6. The township is 30 Ha in extent and will consist of approximately 47 stands. The 47 stands will be made up of 43 Industrial/commercial stands, 1 Municipal stand housing the drivers testing area and 3 Public Open Space stands that accommodate the indigenous thorn trees in the area. The township has been registered & proclaimed already and available for investment opportunities.

The Transnet Pipe line

The Transnet Limited's division, Transnet Pipelines, has received a licence from the National Energy Regulator of South Africa in terms of Section 15 (1) a of the Petroleum Pipeline Act (Act 60 of 2003), subject to environmental authorisation, to construct and operate the New Multi-Products Pipeline (NMPP) Project.

The NMPP is designed to efficiently transport diesel, petrol and jet aviation fuel to the inland of South Africa (Gauteng region). It will consist of:

- A new – 525 km multi-products liquid fuel pipeline including up to nine pumps stations, running from Durban, KZN to Jameson Park near Heidelberg in Gauteng.
- An Inland fuel terminal at Jameson Park, to accumulate the fuels delivered by the pipeline, prior to distribution into the inland pipeline network.

This project will create ± 500 jobs for local people.

An area measuring 27 hectares within the Commonage property in Jameson Park is being proposed for this project. Transnet completed the Environmental Impact Assessment in October 2008 and the record of decision was issued in February 2009. Transnet has started the construction of the bulk liquid terminal in Jameson Park.

By the look of things, some infrastructure on the farm will need to be relocated and alternatives are being explored with the Council as a matter of compensation. Transnet is engaged in negotiations with the Council to determine additional portions of the Jameson Park Commonage and the implications are of such a nature that the existing infrastructure in the form of Kraals and labourers quarters would be relocated. Then another portion of the land adjacent to the R42 will be rezoned to provide for the Emergency response station.

The Coca-Cola Valpré Water Plant.

Multi-billion dollar company Coca-Cola South Africa's latest investment is through the Valpre Water Bottling plant is currently under construction in Heidelberg. The project is estimated to inject more than R400 million into the local economy. The plant is situated approximatey 20 kilometers outside Heidelberg on a farm off Laagerspoort Road. The plant is expected to be completed by September 2010 and over 300 jobs will be generated for the local people during the construction phase. Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development will be closely monitoring the project to ensure that it environmentally friendly.

The Southern Gateway Logistic Hub.

The proposed development is located in between the N3 and R103 corridors (Tamboekiesfontein) and it can be directly accessed from the freeway through R550 corridor. The area measures approximately 550 hectares and ROD has been approved for the first 30ha, another 90ha has a pending ROD and a new EIA has to be processed for the remainder of this portion. The IDC has offered to avail funding to assist the Lesedi Local Municipality with feasibility studies as well as other facilitation costs that may be necessary to speed up the establishment of the Township.

The consortium leading the development is led by Muzi Wami Properties and includes Vunani Capital. The Socio-economic impact study that has already been carried out on behalf of the IDC indicates that a minimum of 13 000 new (direct and indirect) jobs will be created by the new development. The development will cost a minimum of R3 billion. GEDA, Gauteng Provincial Government, Gautrans and DED have all identified this project as of provincial and national strategic importance and they are in full support of it.

The primary significance of this logistic hub is to take off the bulk freight from the main ports of Richards Bay and Durban and break it into warehousing units so that it can be distributed to the inland in an efficient manner. Subsidiary benefit to this hub is to alleviate traffic congestion and help reduce associated road fatalities.

The envisaged project is comprised of the following establishments:

- Warehouses
- Commercial Offices
- Trucking stop and refueling station
- Container Depot
- Light Commercial Industries

2.8.3 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The LED strategy which is a joint initiative with GEDA is still being compiled. Concerns over the delay in concluding this project have been communicated to GEDA in the person of their representative. The fact that the person who is responsible for the study is based in Pietrmaritzburg raises concern in that every time he has to travel a long distance to touch base with the study area.

Furthermore it would not be advisable to develop a document that will not be implementable as it would rely on information that is derived from previous documents (cut and paste).

Some information on the latter may not reflect the changes that are taking place in the area at the present moment. The document is the draft stage as we speak. However not much has been done to focus on the sectors that inform the economy of Lesedi Local Municipality.

Over and above the formulation of the LED strategy, the Council has been part of the "Rapid Assessment of the state of LED" all the Municipalities in Gauteng as commissioned by the Gauteng Department of Economic Development. The assessment was done by McIntosh Xaba & Associates. Generally the assessment recommends that resources, skills, coordination, command control and budgets should be determined in the context of promoting LED. It further proposes that LED Units should be equipped with skills that amongst others include :

- Understanding the local economy
- Engagements with own leaders, public sector, Organised Business and other LED stakeholders
- Facilitating changes in organisational and leadership behaviour
- Project management

It further rates Lesedi Local Municipality as one that is not that strategic but is pragmatic and has the capacity to drive initiatives to conclusion. This therefore suggests that a structured plan of action with thinking and insight will provide a strategic framework for the Municipality.

It is also important to mention that the Municipality is participating in various forums and projects that are aimed at providing impetus to the challenge of LED and to name a few, the following are mentioned :

INTERVENTION	DEPARTMENT	REMARKS
Gauteng Manufacturing Sector Key Action Plan	Gauteng Department of Economic Development	To be included into the LED strategy.
Development of the Gauteng SMME Policy Framework	Gauteng Department of Economic Development	Participating in the steering committee
Gauteng Tourism Development Strategy	Gauteng Tourism Authority	Part of the steering committee to determine the establish of the Regional Tourism Organisation where funds have been made available.
MEC-MMC	GDACE	Issues of environment management and agriculture development are coordinated
LAND REFORM	Department of Land Affairs	Part of the District Screening and Provincial Grants Approval Committees entrusted to evaluate and approve applications for land acquisition
Intergovernmental Relations Forum	Sedibeng District Municipality	IDP implementation and coordination issues are discussed and coordinated
Business Service	Gauteng Economic Propeller	Capacity building and funding for emerging business

Informal Trading

The Council is currently involved in efforts to provide an enabling environment to informal traders by providing infrastructure. With limited funds the Council is doing this strategy in phases. This activity is one that requires a strategic approach so that it adds value to LED. The ShallimarRidge, Ratanda, Heidelberg and Devon CBDs are areas where this intervention should be intensified to :

- Bring the informal traders into the mainstream of the economy
- Regulate informal trading
- Create partnerships with established business
- Provide capacity for income generation and job creation

Field work has been done to identify area resident within land owned by the Municipality to accommodate informal traders. The Heidelberg CBD design study is a point of reference in as far as dealing with amongst others the issue of informal trading. Revamping the whole CBD as recommended by the said study will do a great deal to LED.

Nodal and Corridor Development

In order to implement the Spatial Development Framework, Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy, the Council, PLAN ASSOCIATES, a Town and Regional Planning company was appointed to develop the nodes and corridor development strategy for the Municipality. The study was completed in July 2009 and approved by the Council. Then it was circulated to all Provincial and National Sector Departments for support. It forms part of the twenty year vision of the Municipality. The study has identified twelve development nodes in the whole area of the Municipality. Over this period it is estimated that 39 573 job opportunities will be created if the nodes are developed to full potential. Development is anticipated to focus on the following activities:-

- agriculture, land reform (agri-villages), and agri-processing;
- manufacturing (light industries);
- transport (freight and public transport facilities);
- residential development to create “critical mass” around certain nodes;
- provision of social/community services by way of one-stop Multi Purpose Community Centres (Thusong Centres); and
- tourism development. posals and applications in the area and at the same time promote rural development.

PRECINCT DEVELOPMENT STUDY

The precinct development plan was initiated by Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM) with regard to the implementation of a Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (NDPG). The aim of NDPG is to revive the previously disadvantaged and economically depleted township areas, by sustainable job creation, infrastructure development and through addressing socio-economic factors currently acting as barriers to entry thus preventing these communities from realizing their potential of becoming economically viable and contributing to the overall economic growth of the province.

The study areas consists of 4 townships, all situated within Lesedi Local Municipality, namely;

- Ratanda
- Jameson Park
- Impumelelo
- Kwa-Zenzele

The key objective of the project is to compile a clear set of implementation guidelines inherent to each study area.

REVIVING OUR ENVIRONMENT

The fundamental right to a healthy environment means that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to health or well-being. It also emphasizes the need to act reasonably in order to protect the environment by preventing pollution, promoting conservation and sustainable development, while building the economy and society. The World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg in August 2002 raised awareness of the importance of environmental information for decision-making.

It is for these reasons that the Lesedi Local Municipality has established an Environmental Management Unit as a component of its Planning and Development Department. Environmental impact management should play a more significant role in all spheres of society.

It is therefore critical that prior to any development, the environmental impacts associated with the activity are identified and mitigation measures are introduced to deal with those impacts.

A State of Environment Report is needed for us to determine the future; we have to know the past and the present. It is for that reason that the Sedibeng District Municipality has appointed Strategic Environmental Focus (SEF) to compile a State of Environment Report (SoER). The project was initiated in March 2003 and is funded by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism. All stake holders were identified and engaged in the process through a workshop in December 2003. Out of the workshop, a list of indicators was compiled which will assist in highlighting the condition of the biophysical environment.

The objective of the SoER is to give an indication of environmental impacts by including analyses of trends or changes in the environment, the causes of these changes, and assessment and interpretation of the implications and impacts of these trends, and assessment of the actual and potential societal responses to environmental problems.

Based on the report, Lesedi will be in a position to develop an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and implement projects such as the Integrated Development Program (IDP) and Spatial Development Framework (SDF).

Projects/programmes such as the SoER, IDP, SDP and EMP assist Lesedi in making informed decisions in terms of future development (for example, decisions on where townships and industries may be established). The Environmental Report is to be submitted by SEF for comment and other relevant input during September 2004.

Housing and the Environmental concerns are integral to all government spheres and housing delivery is a critical site for environmental protection.

Special projects for the Environmental Management

1. Londindalo Alien Vegetation Eradication Project (LAVEP)

1.1 Background

LAVEP was initiated in 2006 as a community based project. The project is based in Heidelberg: Eldorado Park Resort. The site is owned by Eastside Community Church. It is currently used as a Recreational facility. The area is 67 hectares and a tributary of the Suikerbosrand River runs through the farm. The stream had virtually stopped running, due to encroachment by alien vegetation. South African country is experiencing accelerating deterioration of natural resources due to alien invasive plants.

The project is modeled according to the Working for Water program under the Environmental Sector of the Expanded Public Works Program.

1.2. Aim/s

- Contribute to conservation of natural resources through control and eradication of alien vegetation.
- Assist in poverty alleviation through job creation and skills development.

1.3. Objectives

- Enhance water security
- Restore agricultural capacity and security
- Improve the ecological integrity of natural systems
- Maximize social and economic benefits
- Promote appropriate land use and rehabilitation of cleared areas
- Protect and restore biodiversity
- Create jobs and develop skills to alleviate poverty
-

1.4. Co-operate governance

The project has enhanced cooperative governance between all spheres of government and partnership between public and private sector.

Stakeholders	Role
National Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Custodian of Working for Water program
National Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Administer and enforce CARA legislation• Funder: Land Care conditional grant
National Department of Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• EPWP custodian
Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Funder:• Conducts quality control
Gauteng Department of Labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide training
Lesedi Local Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implementing agent• Funder
Land Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides access
Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Execute operations
Supplier	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sell and render technical inputs

In terms of socio economic upliftment of the community the project has created 32 jobs opportunities. Out of 32 jobs created 69% are women and 31% are males youth, 78% youth and 6% are physically challenged. The project has a very positive impact to the community because of the job opportunities that have been created as well as skills development initiatives. The beneficiaries have been trained on various skills such as chainsaw operation, herbicide application, finance management, life skills, fire fighting and first aid. The training was offered by Department of Labor.

LAVEP shall implement a secondary industry component through selling of the cut wood. Other secondary uses will be investigated during project implementation. DWAF demonstrated commitment in assisting the project with exit strategy. Currently there are engagements with Moby Works for the establishment of coffin manufacturing company.

LAVEP has won the 2008 Kamoso award as the best provincial environmental project. LAVEP received a certificate of participation on Fourth Biennial National Land Care Competition offered by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries on the 12th, 17 July 2009.

2. REHABILITATION OF WETLAND

2.1 Background

Ratanda Extension 2 was established by the erstwhile Ratanda Town Committee. At the time, Township Establishment did not require any investigations and compliance to environmental legislation. As such the new dispensation discovered after conducting an environmental assessment investigation that the Township was developed on a wetland and further geotechnical studies proved the area unsuitable for human habitation. The area forms part of the green belt and is adjacent to a park and the Blesbokspruit. East of the property is a small scale farm project and the East Rand Water Works Purification Plant while on the west thereof is a hostel where prospects of relocation are being investigated. In its proximity is a man made stream which feeds into the Blesbokspruit so as to alleviate storm water challenges. Its extent (Ratanda extension 2) is estimated at 9, 5 hectares.

The previous activities entailed informal settlements where night soil, water and a road were in place. Ratanda extension 2 constitutes an area that is part of the Twenty Prioritized Township Programme which is the Gauteng Premier's initiative.

The Environmental Section from the Development and Planning Department is of the view that the conservation of this wetland should be done in phases taking into consideration the present challenges. These challenges entail the pre-cast toilet structures, small pockets of informal dwellings, kraals in the hostel that pose a potential to encroach on the area when they are foraging, possible invasions and other livestock farming activities nearby. In order to ensure a sustainable development within this area, the Council has forged a partnership with Rand Water and the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI). An amount of R300, 000.00 is available in the 2009/2010 financial year and Rand water is going to make available to the project, counter funding to, an amount of R300 000,00. The South African National Biodiversity Institute will provide technical support.

RELEASING THE HUMAN POTENTIAL

The Council benefited through acquiring commonage to address the land question to those who cannot afford so as to discourage backyard farming in residential areas. A working arrangement to draw social partners has been forged with AFGRI-SA who is helping with funding for crop cultivation on the commonage. 520 hectares are at this disposal.

A trust is in place to manage this development. Due to challenges that LLM has faced with agriculture-related projects and lack of capacity, a process is currently underway to acquire a service provider with agricultural expertise to assist LLM with a turn around strategy to boost agricultural development in the area and this could also take the form of a Memorandum of Understanding with commercial farmers and their organization. The Municipality has appointed the agricultural expect that will to address the above mentioned challenges.

The Youth Advisory Centre, GEP, satellite office for the Department of Land Affairs is typical examples.

Poverty alleviation in the form of food security and Homestead gardens projects are being initiated with the help of GDACE and ARC.

Lesedi Local Municipality introduced special projects to alleviate poverty.

Ratanda Farmers Co-operative:

This poverty alleviation project has five beneficiaries, and is located on Portion 28 Boschhoek 358 IR in Ratanda. It was initiated by the Eastern Gauteng Services Council in 1996. Two broiler houses with equipments were installed during the 2007/08 financial year.

Water is scarce and the need for drawing it from the Blesbokspruit was identified to diversify with vegetable or crop farming.

Poultry houses were erected through the Council's budget and Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment.

Bophani Izidwaba Makhosikazi

- The project is based in Ratanda Extension 8, and has 13 beneficiaries. It is located on a land that is 4 hectares in extent. The infrastructure on the land entails potable water, electricity, office, poultry structure (broiler house), bush-cutters, spades, hoes containers and enviro-loo's. Bophani is jointly managed by the beneficiaries, Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment and Lesedi Local Municipality Project has been expanded with two hectares.
- Additional portion of 300m has been fenced through funds from Council.
- A broiler unit for layers has been added to the project through funds from GDACE.
- 300litre Deep freeze was purchased through project funds.
- Irrigation system is in place/installed through funds from GDACE.
- The old broiler unit has been revamped through funds from Council.
- The job creation fund is over the past five committed R150 000 to the project which has not yet been deposited into the account. Finding avenues in the form of applications to rand water, foreign embassies and BAT have been done. The GEDARD is providing extended support to the project. Illegal entity in the form of Agricultural Primary Cooperatives has been registered.

Ingqayizivele small-scale farm (now known as Hlwanyela Primary Cooperatives)

The project is located on the farm Nooitgedacht in Devon. The project focuses on poultry farming, hydroponics farming and nursery. ASA has committed an amount of R400 000 for the development of a nursery which will specialize in shades and fruit trees and additional fund injection is pending approval from GEDARD for the development of a nursery for herbs. To date GEDARD has made a commitment to buy protective clothing for the project. The total number of beneficiaries is 20 and all of them reside in Impumelelo. Training has been provided in the form of National Occupational Safety Act and Running a Cooperative. The council and GP have funded the training.

Thuthukani Agricultural Project

The project is predominantly vegetable farming, and is located on a council-owned plot in Vischkuil. The infrastructure on site entails two containers, irrigation system, water tank, chairs, spades, hoes and tables (equipment). Presently the project is dormant, beneficiaries are no longer on site and the equipment & infrastructure have been vandalized and prospects of riving it are been devised.

Jameson Park Commonage

The project is a 1067.2228 ha. The land was purchased through the assistance of Department of Land Affairs, and is located on Portion 7 and 18 of the farm Maraisdrift 190 IR in Jameson Park. There are thirteen lease agreements ranging from grazing, broilers and crop farming. The purpose was to deal with the problem of backyard livestock farming.

Local cattle owners who own less than ten cattle / livestock are encouraged to keep their cattle on the farm for a period not exceeding three years where they will be expected to have developed to join the mainstream of commercial farming. Five hundred and twenty hectares is cultivation land and a lease agreement with the Jameson Park Commonage Community Trust is in place.

The Jameson Park Commonage Community trust has entered into an agreement with Transvaal Wattle Koporasie for the 2009/2010 season. In 2010 a letter of discontinuity was served to the by TWK to the trust, and the formal and audited report pertaining to the 2009/2010 season is pending from TWK.

EXTENDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME

In order to create an alignment with the National vision of creating job opportunities to the extent as spelled out in the Provincial and National targets, the LLM approved the policy to promote the extended public work programme in 2010/2011. The following are the principles of focus:-

- Identification of suitable infrastructure construction projects
- Appropriate design for labour intensive construction

- Introduction of tender and contract documentation suitable for small contractors and the use of labour intensive methods of construction
- Introduction of monitoring mechanism to monitor training and labour statistics
- Promote the training of consultants in design methods supporting labour intensity
- Support training of supervisory staff in labour intensity
- Employment of labour (preferably from the local project area)
- Implementation of learnerships and skills programmes for Labour Intensive construction

This policy is being reviewed to entail other expertise beyond infrastructure projects to include Community Home-Based Care, Environment Management, Sports, Recreation, Arts and Culture and Economic sectors. A web based reporting system has been set up to allow Municipalities to provide report quarterly on EPWP opportunities. Over and above the latter a Provincial task team has been set up within the auspices of the Department of Infrastructure Development to assist with the implementation of this programme. The programme has got another leg that focuses on the aspect of contractor development

2.8.4 SPATIAL AND LAND USE

Lesedi Local Municipality can be described as a primarily rural area, with the major urban concentration located in Heidelberg/ Ratanda, which is situated along the N3 freeway at its intersection with Provincial Route R42, east of the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve. Devon/ Impumelelo, which is situated on the eastern edge of the Municipal area, abutting the N17 freeway on the north, is a significant rural settlement, while Vischkuil/ Endicott east of Springs abutting Provincial Route R29 is a smaller rural centre. Jameson Park is an isolated residential area abutting Route R42 between Heidelberg and Nigel.

The rest of the municipal area is taken up by commercial farms, with agricultural holdings situated in places.

Agriculture, land reform and food security

Commercial agriculture takes up the largest area within Lesedi – 142053 ha of land (95% of the study area). Agricultural activity in the municipality is dominated by large scale commercial farming operations (crop production including maize, grain, sorghum, wheat, soya and dry beans, ground nuts, sunflower seeds and vegetables, and animal production including milk, beef, mutton and lamb, eggs and poultry). Lesedi is a very important resource to Gauteng in terms of food production, and this fact should be taken into consideration in the future planning of the area.

The performance of the agricultural sector is very dependent on climatic conditions and may fluctuate from year to year. The agricultural sector does however present opportunities for downstream economic activities and job creation in terms of further processing of agricultural produce (e.g. Karan Beef, Eskort, and Mancho Ranch all of which create opportunities within Lesedi). 60% of the area is agricultural (Gauteng Agriculture Development Strategy).

The challenges to Land Reform centre around funding, proper planning (Area Based Plans), access to information, absence of rural development strategy to counter urban sprawl, pricing of properties, alignment of food security and small farm development initiatives to economic development.

MINING SECTOR

MINING-RELATED LAND USES

Gold mining did take place in the study area in the past, however due to the uneconomic nature of the remaining reserves; gold mining stopped a number of years ago. A number of old shafts are located in the study area, east of Heidelberg and south of Nigel. The most important of these are the old Witwatersrand / Nigel Gold Mine situated ±3km south of Jameson Park east of Heidelberg, and the vertical shaft in the “Heidelberg Zone of Opportunity” between Heidelberg and Bergsig.

The following are the three slimes dams with a total area of 540 ha (0.4% of the total study area) are located in Lesedi:

- A major slimes dam abutting National Road N17 on the south, to the west of Vischkuil/Endicott, on the boundary of the study area;
- A smaller slimes dam at the old Witwatersrand / Nigel Gold Mine south of Jameson Park; and
- An old, partially rehabilitated slimes dam east of Rensburg and the N3 freeway, south of the Heidelberg Airfield.

Extraction of industrial mineral deposits in Lesedi includes the following:

- Building sand (silica) quarries in the southwestern and southern parts of Lesedi, mostly in low-lying areas close to watercourses;
- Shale / brick clay quarries northeast of Ratanda, northeast of Rensburg and north of Vischkuil;
- Refractory / fireclay quarries in the southern part of Lesedi east of Heidelberg; and
- Stone aggregate quarry adjacent to the old Witwatersrand / Nigel Gold Mine.

The following mining companies are found in Lesedi:

Gold Mines: Witwatersrand Nigel, West Spaarwater, East Daggafontein;

Industrial Minerals: Blesbokspruit Alluvial Gravels, R. Sand, Summit Sand Quarry, Conaf, Greycor, DG Sand Quarry and Wits Nigel Quartzite Quarry,

Recent developments in Heidelberg shows a lack of appreciation for the significance of the town and guidelines must be put in place for future growth and development.

Agricultural Holdings and Small Farms

Agricultural holding areas within Lesedi have a total area of ±6473 ha (4, 5% of the study area) and include the following:

- Vischkuil / Endicott Agricultural Holdings, abutting Provincial Road R29 between Springs and Devon in the northern part of the study area;
- Hallgate Agricultural Holdings, abutting Provincial Road 550 east of Nigel;
- Blue Valley Agricultural Holdings south of Mackenzieville in Nigel;
- Bothasgeluk Agricultural Holdings, abutting Provincial Route R51 southeast of Nigel;
- Kaydale Agricultural Holdings, abutting Jameson Park on the northwest;
- Spaarwater Agricultural Holdings, abutting Provincial Route R23 in the north-western part of the study area;
- Heidelberg Agricultural Holdings, abutting Provincial Route 549 south of Shalimar Ridge;
- Eendracht Small Farms, abutting Provincial Route R23 between the Spaarwater Agricultural Holdings and the N3 freeway;
- Zonnestraal Small Farms, between the Spaarwater Agricultural Holdings and Duduza;
- Boschfontein Small Farms, abutting Provincial Route R42 west of Jordaan Park; and
- Heidelberg Agricultural Holding, which is located to the south of Shalimar Ridge.

Diverse land uses are found on the agricultural holdings, ranging from rural residential, through small scale farming to extensive, informal industrial and commercial activities. A relatively large proportion of the agricultural holdings are vacant.

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING

South Africa (SA) has become one of the fastest growing tourism destinations in the world. The growth is evident in the increase of foreign tourists visiting SA; over 9.1 million foreign arrivals in the country in 2007, representing an 8.3% growth rate in international arrivals. The overall contribution of the industry to the GDP of the country in 2007 was 8.1 %, boosting the economy R159.6 billion (source: Destination Marketing Organization DMO).

Leisure continues to be the major reason for travel to South Africa, accounting for over 60% of foreign arrivals. Holiday remains the primary purpose of visit at 25.3% followed closely by visiting friends and relatives at 24.2%.

According to the latest South African Tourism's Foreign Visitor Survey, the traditional appeal of scenic beauty and wildlife are shifting towards culture, history and heritage. In many instances cultural tourism has potential in previously disadvantaged areas and could be the key to unlock economic development through small businesses. This poses potential for revenue and job creation opportunities within the areas mentioned above.

Emerging destinations typically start off from a small product base with low capital investment, therefore making it difficult to compete in the tourism industry.

These destinations often hold little interest for tour operators due to the overall lack of product development in the area. The inability of the destination to speak with a single voice makes it difficult for individual products to prosper. Experience has shown that the hurdles faced by tourism stakeholders and product owners in the emerging destinations include a lack of

knowledge and expertise in the tourism industry, lack of access to market and lack of finance for tourism infrastructure and marketing. Much cultural tourism such as B&B's is small and relatively sophisticated.

Due to lack of resources and knowledge, marketing themselves effectively is one of the biggest challenges faced by this municipality. Regardless of how good an individual B&B is, there is often lack of motivation for tourist to visit an area, particularly if it is out of the way. It is therefore equally important to market the destination.

A well functional tourism association is usually the most effective to achieve these dual objectives – marketing the destination and marketing the products within it.

TOURISM PROJECTS

The LLM subscribes to the promotion of responsible tourism and forms part of such initiatives as promoted by National, Provincial and Regional authorities. In 2009, the Council was represented in the Local Government Indaba on Tourism that was held from the 26-27th January 2009 and the Tourism Indaba that was held in Durban in May 2009. Local products were given an opportunity and exposure to market them. A local campaign was initiated to establish tourism institutions in the form of Local and Regional Tourism Association that comprise of Government, Private Sector and Community. A challenge exists to provide and mobilize human resource to enable these structures to function effectively. In addition, policies to promote tourism in the area are in place in the form of the Tourism Plan and Local Direction Policy in April 2007 which has given impetus to the development of Tourism signs and Tourism Direction signage. To date local establishments have been identified and signage has been placed to support them as a gesture of social responsibility. Such establishments are the following:

- Gaarona Valley Lodge : to be replaced by Gautrans
- Hayani Farm Stay : to be replaced by Gautrans
- Van Dyk Guest House
- Heidelberg Guest House
- Suikerbosrand Guest House
- Tourism info : next to the Municipality Building
- Die Dorps Guest House
- Bri-Shell Manor Guest House
- Palesa Tourism Guest House
- Thabo`s inn
- Prilesh Pub and Grill
- Mammy`s joint
- Round fourteen
- Johnny`s Pub
- Emergency station

While it is not the responsibility of government to erect signage for private establishments, this has been done to create the hype for 2010 and beyond and promote the area as the destination of choice. Funding in this regard was acquired from the Gauteng Tourism Authority. A further move is underway through the leadership of the Sedibeng District to develop directional signs, guidance signs and interpretative in all the routes within the District.

2.9 PRIORITY AREA THREE: FINANCIAL VIABILITY

2.9.1 Budget Review and Financial Performance.

The budget of the Lesedi Local Municipality is compiled according to Generally Accepted Municipal Accounting Practices (GAMAP) and its Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) is informed by a long-term financial strategy that runs over a period of three. The financial years that are covered in the 2010/2011 MTREF are 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13. Furthermore, the following factors have been highly considered when developing the LLM's MTREF:

- The present National and Global economic climate.
- The realistic revenue collection of the municipality.
- The poverty levels within the LLM and mechanisms available to protect the indigents.
- The debt level of the municipality.
- The maintenance of the current assets for sustainability of service delivery.
- Expediting spending on capital projects that are funded by conditional grants.

2.9.2.1 Funding the Budget.

LLM needs reliable sources of revenue to provide basic services and to perform their functions
LLM's annual budget may only be funded from-

- Realistically revenue collected
- Cash-backed funds from previous year's surplus, and
- Borrowed funds, but only for the capital budget

OPERATING BUDGET REVENUE.

Operating revenue is coming from:

- Property rates
- Service charges
- Rental
- Interest earned on – outstanding debt and external investments
- Fines
- Grants

Revising rates, tariffs and other charges

When LLM revises the rates, tariffs and other charges for their 2010/11 budget and MTREF, it took into account their labour and other input costs of services provided by the municipality and the need to ensure financial sustainability, local economic conditions and the affordability of services. Furthermore, the indigent policy and other relevant policies were taken into account when instituting a new tariff increase. In considering changes in property rates; LLM takes cognisance of local economic conditions such as the down turn in the property market, trends in household incomes and unemployment.

Rand Water

The Rand Water Board approved a 14,1% percentage price increase on the average standard tariff. LLM implemented 14,8% increase.

Eskom bulk tariff increases

The National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) approved a 24.8% percentage price increase on the average standard tariff. The municipalities, as distributors, will be billed a bulk tariff inclusive of the 2c/kWh electricity tax by Eskom and LLM will implement an increase of 22.03% on all electricity consumers.

Other services

- The LLM receives revenue from other service charges such as buildings, libraries, cemeteries, community halls and fines.

- **Governmental subsidies and grants**

An amount of R 66 939 706 will be received for the operational budget and R 20 182 500 for the capital budget.

- **Interest earned**

An amount of R 6 527 571 will be received for interest raised on outstanding amounts owed by debtors. Revenue from interest earned on external investments is budgeted at R1,5m. LLM has only an amount of R17,0m invested at present. The total revenue budget for LLM will be R354 545 805.

Financial Performance	Current Year 2009/10	Budget Year 2010/11
Property rates	31 481 455	46 166 319
Service charges	177 222 165	225 549 364
Investment revenue	10 289 514	8 027 571
Transfers recognised - operational	59 946 881	68 681 603
Other own revenue	7519 191	9 143 948
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	286 459 206	354 545 805

OPERATING BUDGET – Expenditure

EXPENDITURE

The LLM has paid special attention to eliminating all unnecessary expenditure on the nice-to-have items and non-essential items.

Salaries

The original salary budget for 2009/2010 was R 84 535 313. Due to all vacancies the salary budget for 2009/2010 was adjusted to R 68 177 772. This section increased with 7.6% to R 89 152 374. However, due to the recent salary agreement signed by SALGA, which must be implemented by 1 July 2010, the municipality needs an additional fund of about R8 333 636 for implementation. The salary expenditure will therefore increase to R97 887 960. No provision has been made available for new staff members due to budget constraints.

Remuneration Salaries

The total salary package of the Councillors, including allowances amounts to R 6 032 285. An additional amount of R 238 887 is needed for the new positions of Councillors after the 2011 election. This amount is not included in the budget.

Repairs and maintenance

Asset management forms a key part of the success of LLM and LLM has realised that asset management leads to economy of production and operation and regular maintenance of assets can prevent unplanned and expensive breakdowns. Furthermore, maintenance costs of older plant and vehicles will ensure a longer productive life of an asset. Therefore, LLM has prioritised the repairs and maintenance of their assets and based on the abovementioned LLM has increased the projected expenditure for repairs and maintenance from an amount of R 13 907 476 to R 20 154 751.

General expenses

Due to the Global Economic Crisis (GEC) LLM has been affected by high price increases that impact on the affordability of maintaining a high level of service delivery.

BULK PURCHASES	2009/2010	2010/2011
BULK PURCHASES - ELECTRICITY	-83 855 505	-104 819 382
BULK PURCHASES - WATER	-18 974 060	-22 200 000
BULK PURCHASES - WATER/OTHER (EKUR)	-584 100	671 715
ERWAT	-4 302 502	-6 784 000
TOTAL BULK PURCHASES	-107 716 167	-134 475 097

An amount of R 20 963 876 must be recovered from residents for the electricity increase from ESKOM. The following tariff will be increased from 1 July 2010:

- Electricity – 22.03%
- Water – 14,8 %

- Refuse – 8%
- Sewerage – 8%

The increased of the tariffs are market related and a further increase would make the services unaffordable. LLM keeps the increases in rates, tariffs and other charges as low as possible.

Capital Charges

The capital charges (depreciation and interest on borrowings) has been increased from R 25 019 897 to R 26 498 573. It is very important that the Capital Budget for LLM must be planned and only unavoidable or high priority projects be approved by Council on the Capital budget.

Contribution to Provision for Leave and Bad Debt.

Council increase their provision for bad debt due to an increase of outstanding debt longer than 90 days. Council increase their contribution to the provision for leave in 2010/2011 financial year. The total expenditure budget for LLM will be R354 247 233.

Financial Performance	Current Year 2009/2010	Budget Year 2010/2011
Employee Cost	68 177 772	97 887 960
Remuneration of Councillors	5 695 671	6 032 285
Depreciation \$ Assets	25 019 897	26 498 573
Finance Charges	4 209 557	4 458 342
Bulk Purchases	121 623 643	134 475 097
Other	61 519 234	84 894 976
Total Expenditure	286 245 775	354 247 233

CAPITAL BUDGET

The Capital budget has an impact on the operating costs of LLM and has been adjusted and prioritized according to the regulations. The importance of this budget is to enable LLM to meet the priorities in its IDP by adjusting allocated resources to these IDP priorities yet ensure sufficient working capital to comply with the new budget regulations. According to the budget regulations and the MFMA a municipality must have sufficient working capital. The working capital available is a measurement of the LLM's financial health. The primary purpose of working capital is to fund short term liabilities when the normal cash flows are restricted.

- The Capital Budget amount required is R 61 264 200 for 2010/2011.
- Council needs R 41 081 700 from their own funds. The Council should apply for a loan of R26 200 000, of which the remaining R14 888 170 will come from the accumulated surplus. The loan will enable the Council to meet the obligations set out in the IDP 2010/11.
- A grant of R 20 182 500 will be received to fund LLM's capital budget.

- Many of the capital projects were reduced due to a lack of funds and the increasing of the maintenance costs.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

The Council policy contains the following fundamental aspects:

- Adherence to the Constitutional expectations regarding the procurement system
- Adherence to the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act
- Adherence to the Municipal Finance Management Act
- Adherence to delegation of powers as per requirements of the law:
- A bid Adjudication committee was incepted in the last quarter of 2005
- All bid committees were subsequently aligned in 2006, namely Bid Specification, Bid Evaluation and Bid Adjudication
- No councilors serve on these committees, as prescribed by the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) (Act 56 Of 2003)

The Council established a Supply Chain Management unit, which is under the control of the Management Accounting Section in the office of the Chief Financial Officer.

The Supply Chain Management policy is in place and a Supply Chain Management official has been appointed from 1 August 2006.

Two employees have been trained as a back up in times of absence.

Over 600 suppliers have already completed the supplier registration forms that are daily updated on our suppliers system. Acquisition is informed by operational budget practices and principles such as; use of the stores section incorporating logistics and disposal management. Demand management manifests via the Integrated Development Plan and operational budgeting exercises. Risk Management is done by the Management Accounting Section focusing on assets, fleet management for vehicles by the Engineering services, Information Technology section for information storage and backup system in the Management Support Services department.

INVESTMENTS

The external investments with banking institutions and short-term deposits for the 2007/08 financial year amounted to R26 million. The investments are unlisted and the minimum risks are built into the investments. External investments are made according to the investment policy of the Council. External interest earned for the 2008/2009 financial year amounted to R 8.6 million and paid out interest on loans amounting to R4.5 million, resulting in a net surplus of R 17.487 million for the year.

INDIGENT POLICY

The Council's indigent policy is implemented to assist the poor households, which cannot afford the services rendered. The households receive 50 KW electricity and 6 Kiloliters of water free, and in addition an amount of R150 per household per month is credited to their account in order to assist them with refuse, assessment rates and sewerage. All outstanding arrears at the date of approval of indigent status were written off.

BILLING OF DEBTORS

The Council has strict controls regarding the timeous issuing of debtors statements for services rendered to its consumers. As a result of this the payment of the accounts by the consumers average 80% of the monthly amounts due. This is followed up by cut-off instructions issued against non-payers of services rendered by the Council.

Audit teams were also used from time to time, to identify households that tampered with the services of the council. If the services of a household have been removed due to tampering, the owner is responsible for all costs involved before the services are restarted.

If the outstanding amounts are investigated it is clear that the biggest problem is the amount of R83.9 million outstanding for a period longer than 120 days. This amount represents 75.79% of the total outstanding debtors of R110.7 million.

The payment of wards is monthly reported to the council as follows:

Ward payment level report for May/June 2009

Provision for Bad Debts

Lesedi's current provision for Bad Debt amounts to R 80.4 million. Given abovementioned circumstances, the liquidity of Lesedi will be placed in an unfortunate situation if the outstanding amount R 84 052 457 has to be written off as irrecoverable because provisions has to be cash based. It then becomes imperative to engage higher spheres of government before these problems become unmanageable.

MEASURES TO RECOVER DEBTS BY THE MUNICIPALITY

The Municipality was experiencing a problem with collection of outstanding debt. The resolution was taken by the council to outsource debt collection.

The tender was awarded to the company called Van de Venter and Mojapelo Attorneys (VVM). VVM was mandated to collect all outstanding amount of R 80 000 000 from April 2008. The accounts of the debtors were divided into two (e.g. If a person have an outstanding amount of R 5000 it will be handed over to VVM and he/she still have to pay her/his current account to the Municipality. VVM is currently collecting an average of R 465,230 for the last six months with a target of R1 000 000 per month.

Although VVM is succeeding with collection of debt, the current account is suffering as there is a tendency of non payments by the debtors.

Since the debt collectors were appointed there has been a complaints that have been received from the community (Public outcry) but the council have no choice as this is the only way that will assist in ensuring that the municipality finance's are sustainable.

There is confusion amongst communities because VVM is also contracted by other organizations/companies e.g. Clothing shops like Edgars, Markams and SABC for TV licenses to collect debt on their behalf. The community complains to the municipality when they receive statements from VVM without establishing facts.

To address the above mentioned concern it necessary for the municipality to invite the representative from VVM during the public participation meetings or imbizo's and provides clarity on how they operate and seek to achieve. There are also advantages in a sense that when VVM is visiting different families to establish as to who is the owner of the house who is liable to pay in the process, through the data collected on income levels the indigents are also identified and their names are submitted to the department of Community Services in the Municipality for assistance. There are still challenges that the council is faced with to properly implement the debt collection.

ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL AND OFFICE SPACE

An increase in the geographic area of Lesedi has warranted a need for increased personnel and financial base. The current personnel figure is 508 and the number is subject to increase pending the finalization of the High Level Design structure. It is estimated that additional ±R2 500 000.00 per annum will be needed to finance the personnel function.

AGENCY AGREEMENTS

The process of finalizing and signing of agency agreements has to be speeded up to avoid the shifting of responsibility as far as reimbursement of costs incurred is concerned.

This process must be efficiently addressed administratively and politically and should cover matters such as, the Alra Park informal settlement, Herbert Bickley Works, and any other matter pertaining to such agreements.

PLATKOP WASTE DISPOSAL SITE TARIFFS

The Platkop Waste Disposal Site was previously administered by the erstwhile Eastern Gauteng Services Council, which in turn subsidized tariffs for municipalities that utilized the site. With the dictates of the demarcation process that resulted in the site falling within the jurisdiction of Ekurhuleni Metro, the subsidized tariffs eventually stopped.

It is a real problem to cover the total costs with the income from the consumers who can afford to pay. The total cost increase of 25% per annum is much higher than the inflation rate.

Given the fact that there is no refuse removal income from informal settlements, it is necessary to consider subsidizing the operating costs of this service.

VALUATION ROLL

Assessment rates were levied on the 2002 to 2006 valuation roll. The tariff amounted to 18 cents in the Rand. A discount of 15% was granted on residential stands smaller than 300 m². Elderly persons who comply with certain requirements received an additional rebate of 20 – 40%, Valuations on land and improvements are performed every four years.

PAYMENT LEVELS

Payment levels within Lesedi are beginning to dwindle due to the provision of free basic electricity [50kWh] and water [6kl]; as a result, consumers tend to neglect payment of other services.

However, Council is robustly engaged in a process of intensifying the Credit Control measures and on the other hand striking a balance with Provincial Government agenda towards service delivery.

It is therefore Lesedi Local Municipality's humble appeal to higher spheres of government to consider subsidizing the provision of free basic services, since the allocation of the Equitable Shares is not sufficient to identify and subsidize the indigents with R150.00 per month per household.

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2. 10 PRIORITY AREA FOUR: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Lesedi Local Municipality has 584 permanent staff members and a number of contract/casual workers that are employed to implement some of the capital projects. The total number of permanent, casual and interns is 11485. As far as the political structure is concerned, Lesedi Local Municipality has been demarcated into 11 local election wards.

- Seven of the wards (Ward 3, 8, 9, 10 and 11 covering, Ratanda, Ward 4 covering part of Heidelberg and Ward 1 covering Devon/Impumelelo can regarded as urban in character and are relatively small in size.
- Wards 5 and 7 covers parts of Heidelberg and outlying rural areas.
- Wards 2 and 6 covers rural areas and substantially larger than the other wards geographical terms, especially Wards 2, which stretches for ±65 km from its southern boundary to its northern boundary. This will obviously have implications in terms of effective administration and communication within this Ward by the Ward councilor.

In addition to the Ward Councilors there are 10 Councilors elected on proportional representation basis, making 21 political representatives.

The Speaker chairs the Council, while the Executive Mayor chairs the Mayoral Committee of Council, consisting of 4 Councilors.

The Council has also accepted the ward committee system and a policy in this regard have been approved. In terms of this system Ward Committee [chaired by the respective ward Councilors], have been established in all wards. Ward committees underwent training program run by DPLG and Council. All members of the Mayoral Committee are full time as proclaimed by the MEC of Local Government.

The Chairpersons of the Section 80 committees consist of councilors who are portfolio heads and these councilors represent the municipality at similar SALGA Gauteng working groups.

The council also avails of the following committees to assist it in its activities.

- **Audit** { A new audit committee charter was accepted by the Council in which the audit committee's composition will be transformed to include external experts}
- **Bid Committee**
- **Local Labour Forum**
- **Section 80 Committee**

Employment Equity

The municipality has Employment Equity Plan. The plan is rolled over the period of five years. Employment Equity reports are submitted annually to indicate the extent to which targets are being pursued and achieved before 1st October as prescribed by the Employment Equity Registry.

Organizational Design

The Human Resources Strategy has been drafted which deals with all elements of Human Resources development and Transformation. The Strategy is now being canvassed with Labour and Consultation continues as per the requirement of the Organizational Rights Agreement.

INTERNSHIP PROGRAMS

INSTSETA Graduate and Non-Graduate Development Programme.

A total of 40 learners will be placed on the end user computing learnership, which is at NQF level 3, to undergo theoretical training. One site, namely the Extension 23 Multi Purpose Hall, has been identified where the theoretical training will take place, which will be operated by the BULA appointed service provider called CTU Training Solutions, who will be responsible to furnish and wire the venue with a virtual network that will not affect Lesedi IT at all with the venue met all the requirements. The learners will be placed at different departments in municipality under the guidance of trained mentors.

TREASURY

At Treasury there are 3 interns appointed in the Finance Department for two years. These interns are assisting in Assets, Budget and Accounting section.

FUTURE PLANS

The HR Section has budgeted for 5 interns for the 2010/2011 from the in house training vote, with a maximum stipend of R 1 500, 00 subject to the Internship policy. The LGSeta has also undertaken to fund the placement of these interns for this financial year, as soon as it is approved.

WORKPLACE SKILLS PLAN 2010/2011

The Workplace Skills Plan 2010/2011 will be submitted to the Local Government Sector Education Training Authority (LGSETA), by 30 June 2010, as per legislative requirement. In the plan some of the trainings that have been planned for this financial year are the following (including the internship programme outlined above):

TSWINYANE ABET PROGRAMME

The municipality, in partnership with the locally based Tswinyane ABET Centre, has been running an Adult Based Education and Training (ABET) Programme since January 2006. For 2010/11, funding has been sourced from the LGSETA discretionary grant for placing 18 employees across various ABET levels. Only four (4) employees have successfully completed the programme at this stage.

AAT (SA) LEARNERSHIP PROGRAMME

In complying with the Treasury minimum competency level requirements the Department of Local Government and Housing (DLG&H) together with the LGSETA and the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants (SAICA) rolled out the Local Government Accounting Certificate, which is a learnership registered through FASSET (and delivered in accordance with an MoU between FASSET and LGSETA) at NQF Level 3. 8 employees in the Finance Department were placed on the programme in order to acquire the minimum competencies and will be completing at the end of 2011.

PEACE OFFICERS TRAINING.

The Institute for Sustainable Government and Development (ISGAD) from the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University (NMMU) was appointed by the Lesedi Local Municipality to conduct the training course of Peace Officers for seven (7) municipal employees as per provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act of 1977 under section 334. The training focused on the overall Municipal Law Enforcement and it was completed in February 2010. The seven(7) employees will be used to enforce the Municipal By-Laws.

WARD COMMITTEE TRAINING

Capacitation of Ward committees is also envisaged for this financial year. The course will focus on training ward committee members in different wards in the Municipality to be able to apply the relevant competencies required for the proactive participation as Ward Committee members so that they achieve municipal objectives. The outcomes contained in the training will be based on the competencies required to contribute to the effectiveness of municipal processes from a Ward Committee perspective.

SALGA CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMMES 2010/2011

The South African Local Government Association (SALGA) Gauteng in partnership with the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) – Vulindlela Academy will be rolling out a number of skills programmes targeted at Councillors and Officials who have management

responsibilities. Amongst these programmes are courses on Integrated Development Programme (IDP), Local Economic Development (LED), Project Finance, Policy making and management and Environmental Management. Several Councillors and Officials have been earmarked to attend these programmes in accordance with their specialty.

OTHER INTERNAL SKILLS PROGRAMMES

Other programmes that are earmarked for this financial year are inter alia, the capacitation of Bid Committees, the Supply Chain Unit , Line management on Microsoft Office suite 2003 or 2007 if available and providing Executive Support to Councillors.

It needs to be mentioned that other avenues of sourcing funds for capacity building will be explored during the financial year in order to ensure that there are programmes for both the unemployed (18.2's) and the employed (18.1's) and such programmes will be communicated accordingly.

ADULT BASIC EDUCATION AND TRAINING- The ABET Programme has been running since 2004 and continued in 2009 February. The pass rate for the 2009 programme was 80%.

2.11 PRIORITY AREA FIVE: DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

The council of the Lesedi Local Municipality consists of 21 councilors. 16 from the African National Congress (ANC), 4 from the Democratic Alliance (DA) and 1 from the Freedom Front Plus (FF). The ANC has 8 female and 7 male councilors, DA 1 female and 3 male councilors and FF has 1 female councilor. There is also a Mayoral Committee that consists of the Mayor and the 4 Members of the Mayoral Committee (MMC's). The MMC's are portfolio heads of the different departments within the municipality (Finance and Administration, Development and Planning, Municipal Support Services and Community Services)

The Lesedi Local Municipality is committed to ensure community participation in the interest of participative democracy at local government sphere. The commitment to participate is underpinned by adherence to the Municipal Systems Act, which requires municipalities to consult local communities through appropriate mechanisms, process and procedures as well as by the MFMA, which has further accentuated the role of informing the development of community participation.

In addition to this legal framework, the municipality remains committed to bringing participatory democracy closer to citizens and communities and ensuring progressive improvements in the quality of participation and the number of citizens who participate through organized formations. During the first phase the municipality consulted with the stakeholders, seeking their inputs into the framing of the draft IDP.

During this period of engagement a list of issues and comments, representing stakeholders' views were drawn up. Over and above that there are Mayoral Imbizo's that are convened also to give communities a platform to raise issues and make positive contributions that can take the Municipality forward. The last Mayoral Imbizo was held in February 2010. There were number of issues that were raised. All were noted and referred to the relevant department in the Municipality. The Municipality develops a newsletter on quarterly basis. The purpose thereof is to keep the public informed on developments that are taking place within the municipality. Ward councilors and Members of the Mayoral Committee (MMC's) are given an opportunity to

inform the public on what they are currently doing in their respective wards/ departments and what they are also planning for the future.

PUBLIC PARTICIATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

Lesedi Local Municipality has identified the following projects to improve public participation, accountability and transparency:

- The internal audit has been privatized and is fully functional
- Audit & performance audit committees were established and fully operational
- Our council meetings are scheduled to take place once a month and all council meetings are advertised.
- All wards have been established in line with the requirements of sector representatives
- Ward Committees are sitting monthly according to their year plan, and the minutes of the meetings are submitted to the Speaker's Office.

The following support is provided to the Ward Committees:

- Capacity building (training & workshops)
- Transport to attend meetings
- Admin support via our corporate service
- Venues are provided for meetings
- The MPAC was established and is still been capacitated to function effectively.
- Anti-corruption policy
- Complain register

Community Development Workers (CDWs)

- All our wards have a CDW
- CDWs attend ward committee meetings
- CDWs participate in all relevant forums of council
- They have open invitation to Council Meetings
- They submit reports through the Speaker's Office

Public communication takes place via:

- Local and national newspapers
- Newsletters
- Notices at Rates Payers Offices

Municipal current accounts

WARD SYSTEM

Ward Committee Training

The ward committees are a creature of statute in terms of the MSA and thus their functionality is crucial for an effective ward based system. The training of ward committee members cannot

be over-emphasized in this regard as this structure is on the cutting edge of community participation in the municipality's development agenda that is, the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). Hence the need to train the committees and such training is coordinated from the Gauteng Department of Local Government and Lesedi Local Municipality.

The ward committees training was coordinated from the municipality and it centered around the secretaries in ensuring that the wards secretariat functions optimally, training was carried out on the following areas:

- Drawing a year planner with a schedule of meetings
- Compilation of the agenda
- Minute taking and generating the concept of the minutes

This training did not merely offer knowledge but it interrogated the functionality of wards and reinforced the administrative process that it flows efficiently, as well.

The ward secretaries and their alternates were empowered in the above-stated training areas in order to ensure that meetings are planned; the agenda is pre-communicated in invitation of the meetings including clear and accessible venue and time for the meetings. Ward Committee meetings are held monthly per ward and thus pivotal to ensure that they are effective and the department provides administrative support in terms of general meetings that are for the entire ward.

Useful information exchange between the ward committee secretaries and the training facilitators informed training to a level that ensured that a repeat session for secretaries that did not turn up is necessary. Follow up training is therefore on cards for another batch of trainees in this regard, including other training interventions.

- Meetings of the Ward Committees are convened on monthly basis, chaired by the Ward Councillor. Reports then get submitted to Council.
- Coordination and Linkage between the Municipality and Ward Committees happen through the Office of the Speaker. IDP Implementation Workshop was held whereby all ward committees were invited and taken through IDP Implementation Plan.

COMMUNITY BASED PLANNING (CBP)

Community Based Planning was piloted in three Wards (1, 2, 6) of the LLM where all stakeholders in the ward participated in the development of the ward plan. The CBP will be rolled out to all 11 wards of the LLM. This is a new approach of enhancing the Integrated Development Plan of the municipality and the promotion of bottom up approach to development and to deepen democracy.